

VISIT OF MINISTER CHOW TO MIKADO ROUSES SUSPICION

Peking Says He Only Takes
Congratulations; Arranged
Long Ago

YUNNANESE FIRM

Ignore Appeals to Submit,
Even When Assured
Of Forgiveness

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, January 5.—Chow Tze-chi, Minister of Agriculture, leaves shortly for Japan, to congratulate the Mikado on his coronation, on behalf of Yuan Shih-k'ai.

Many rumors are circulating as regards Chow Tze-chi's mission. It is officially stated, however, that the mission was originated three months ago. The rumors are probably due to the coincidence of the mission with the change in the form of Government.

The Chinese Government decided to wait on the conclusion of the Coronation ceremonies in Japan before sending a special envoy, owing to the lack of accommodation at Kyoto.

The bureau for the preparation of the Grand Ceremony has notified the various official organs that, although the Imperial calendar has been adopted under the name of Hinghsien, no allusion should be made to the Empire of Chunghua at present and, in dealing with foreign officials, the term Minkuo should be used.

Rebels Are Urged

Foreign official reports from Yunnan again indicate that the rebels are uneasy.

No other news has reached Peking from Yunnan. The various groups of Yunnan officials in Peking have telegraphed to their fellow provincials, urging them to induce the rebel leaders to give up their attempt to restore the republic and promising them immunity from punishment, but their appeals have apparently met with no result.

War councils are being held almost daily. The plan of campaign is unknown, but it is stated that the Government has drawn up a satisfactory scheme. Troops continue to be despatched southwards. It is understood that two aeroplanes from Nanyuan are also being sent to Yunnan.

Canton, January 5.—It is unlikely that Canton will be depleted of troops to be sent to Yunnan. At first, General Lung Chai-kwang, with twenty regiments, was ordered to proceed thither, but it is feared that the withdrawal of the troops will render Canton unsafe.

It is reported that the Canton branch of the Bank of China has been ordered to destroy all unsold notes and to transfer its specie to the foreign banks at Shamen, for safe custody.

The newspapers are not accepting the name of the new reign and year Hinghsien, but, instead, are adopting the Western calendar.

Chow Tze-chi's Mission

Orientalische Lloyd

Peking, January 4.—The Minister of Agriculture, Chow Tze-chi, has been ordered to go to Tokio, on the 15th inst., as special delegate of the Chinese Government, in order to congratulate the Emperor of Japan, in the name of President Yuan Shih-k'ai, about his coronation, handing him at the same time the highest Chinese decoration. Semi-official Chinese circles, however, believe that Chow's trip is to be undertaken for different reasons.

Government Decides

Not to Move Arsenal

After his tour of investigation of the Shanghai, Hanyang and Tehchow arsenals, Admiral C. P. Sah made a very satisfactory report to the government. He declares that there is every opportunity for China to provide arms and ammunition in her own country and that there is no need for her to buy in foreign countries.

The government is pleased with the report, and as a result Admiral (Continued on Page 2)

ALLIES INTEND RIDDING SALONICA OF SUSPECTS; 1,000 UNDER ARREST

Will Send Consuls Under Safe
Conduct To Switzerland;
More Reprisals

RUSSIAN SECRET MISSION

Arrival of Grand-Duke Boris On
Important Business
Causes Stir

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 4.—A telegram from Salonica states that arrests of enemy subjects continue. The allies have decided to clear the town of all suspects, who are being placed on board an allied ship.

An official Note states that the enemy Consuls arrested at Salonica will be given safe conducts to Switzerland. It adds that, in reply to the arbitrary and illegal act of Bulgaria against the French Consul in charge of the archives in the Legation at Sofia, the French Government has ordered the arrest of the Chancellor in charge of the archives of the Bulgarian Legation in Paris. The latter is ill and will be allowed to remain in his apartments.

The arrival of the Russian Grand-Duke Boris, who is reported to have an important secret mission, has caused a considerable stir.

London, January 4.—German reports state that the allies at Salonica have arrested a thousand enemy foreigners.

Amsterdam, January 4.—A telegram from Sofia states that public opinion is excited at the arrest of the German, Austrian, Turkish and Bulgarian Consuls at Salonica. The Bulgarian Cabinet has decided to retaliate by arresting the officials who remained in Bulgaria after the departure of the chiefs of the British, French and Serbian Legations.

A telegram from Constantinople states that the Porte has protested, through the American Embassy, against the arrest of the Ottoman Consul at Salonica. It is stated that the Porte will take reprisals against the subjects of the allied Powers, in the event of the steps taken by Greece not leading to the release of the Ottoman official.

Athens, January 4.—The Bulgarians have imprisoned the British and French Vice-Consuls at Sofia, as reprisals for the arrest of enemy Consuls at Salonica by the Anglo-French troops. Greece protested against the arrests and has now sent a written protest to the Entente against the arrest of certain Hellenic subjects at Salonica.

Captured Tsingtau Sapper Burrows 47 Foot Tunnel in Vain

Planned Escape to Canton-Kowloon Railway; Timely Discovery Is Made

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Hongkong, January 5.—A German sapper from Tsingtau, who was among the prisoners of war interred here, tunnelled about 47 feet in the direction of the Canton-Kowloon railway line. A timely discovery prevented the escape of the prisoners.

P. AND O. GEELONG LOST THROUGH A COLLISION

Sunk In The Mediterranean As
Result of Accident With
British s.s. Bonvilston

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 4.—The P. & O. s.s. Geelong (7,957 tons) was sunk in the Mediterranean owing to a collision with the British steamer Bonvilston (2,566 tons).

SMALL EXCHEQUER BONDS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 3.—The scheme for issuing Exchequer bonds in small denominations comes into force on the 10th.

Pope Pleads For Early Peace; Creates Seven New Cardinals

'An Early Peace, But Just and Durable and Not Favoring Only One Group of Belligerents'—POPE BENEDICT XV.



POPE BENEDICT XV.

ST. PETERS & VATICAN GARDENS.

CARDINAL GASQUET.

Photo shows the Vatican Gardens, with St. Peter's in the background, and insets of Pope Benedict XV and Cardinal Gasquet of England.

DUTCH FIGURE WAR WILL BE ENDED NEXT AUTUMN

Nations Will Be Financially Exhausted By Then, Says
Hollander

A Hollander has just returned to
Shanghai after completing a tour
around the war-torn world. He
visited many of the countries in the
fight and several that are not. In
all of them he found the same senti-
ment. Everywhere men said to him:
"If only this—war was over!"

It was the same in Germany where the people are confident of success but where the pinch of short rations is beginning to be seriously felt. Bankers, business men, laborers—all wished that the war was over.

"But," said the tourist, "the minute you mentioned negotiations for peace, or concessions from both sides for the sake of peace, they changed their tune. Men of each nation wanted peace, but only peace with a complete victory for their side. England is ready for peace when Germany is beaten to her knees; Germany is perfectly willing to quit fighting when she has her enemies defeated and secured the 'freedom of the seas.'"

The Hollander left Shanghai on March 20, 1915 and got back December 21. He went to San Francisco, crossed the United States, sailed from New York to Amsterdam, passed through Germany and returned to Shanghai via the Trans-Siberian railway. He was in Germany during the last of August.

Typical Thoroughness
"One has less trouble getting into Germany," said he, "than into England. In England a foreigner has to report every day. In Germany you register when you leave a place, and when you arrive, but you can remain as long as you like without being bothered. For this reason, quite a few tourists from The Netherlands spent their summer vacation in Germany."

"When you cross the German frontier you are subjected to a search that is conducted with the typical efficiency and thoroughness of the war-time methods. You are not allowed to take in a scrap of paper. If you have a box of matches in your pocket it is taken from you, and the labels carefully scratched off before it is returned. Hotel and steamer stickers are scratched from (Continued on Page 2)

Italian Newspaper Sharply Resents Statement That Holy See Is Hindered by Restrictions

By Charles Tower
(Daily Mail)

Rome, Dec. 6.—The two principal points of the Pope's speech at the secret Consistory this morning were:

1. His expression of a desire that there should be "an early peace, but just and durable and not favoring only one group of belligerents."

2. His statement that "notwithstanding the goodwill of the public authorities, the state of war has rendered still more evident the abnormal situation of the Holy See."

The speech also contained references to Papal sympathy for the "poor Armenians" and other sufferers from the war.

The Giornale d'Italia comments sharply on the Pope's renewed statement that the Holy See is hindered by restrictions. The paper points out that the Austrian Cardinals, who were conspicuously absent from the Consistory, could have come with no more difficulty than Cardinal Hartmann.

Their absence must therefore be due to prevention by the Austrian Government, which did not desire to give the Italian Government the opportunity of proving once more its loyal interpretation of the Law of Guarantees and its readiness even in war time to facilitate the spiritual work of the Church.

The Papal suggestion that all the belligerents must make sacrifices for peace is hardly less unfortunate, since the first condition of a lasting peace is the restitution of property stolen by pirates and burglars and recompense as far as possible to their outraged victims.

What the Pope Said
Rome, Dec. 6.—The Pope's words were:

"To prepare such a peace as is ardently desired by all humanity—namely, a peace which will be just and lasting and not favorable to one group of belligerents only, which can really lead to a happy result, which has already been tried and found good under similar circumstances, and which, as we suggested in our original letter to the Powers, must consist of an exchange of ideas both direct and indirect, accompanied by a voluntary spirit and a serene consciousness, setting forth with completeness and clearness the full value of the aspirations of each, and eliminating those which are unjust and impossible, and retaining, with equitable recompense when necessary, those which are just and possible—it is absolutely necessary, as in all human controversies where the contending parties themselves seek a settlement, that each group of belligerents should cede on some points and renounce some hoped-for advantages, and that each should make these concessions with a good grace, even if it costs some sacrifice, in order not to assume before God and man the enormous responsibility for the terrible slaughter which is without previous example and which, if continued, may prove to be the beginning of a decadence from that degree of prosperous civilization to which Christianity has lifted the world.—Exchange.

Rome, Dec. 6.—The following semi-official statement is issued here: The Pope's words about Ambassadors and Ministers accredited to the Holy See having been obliged to leave in order to safeguard their personal dignity must have been the result of untrue information given to his Holiness.

The fact is that the representatives of the German Empires, in spite of the most explicit and precise assurances of the Government as to the safeguarding of their personal security and of the rights and privileges accorded them by law, decided to leave Rome of their own accord.—Reuter.

Seven New Cardinals

Rome, Dec. 6.—The Pope at today's Consistory announced the creation of the following six new cardinals:—

Giulio Tonti, the Papal Nuncio at Lisbon.

Alfonso Mistrangelo, Archbishop of Florence.

Giovanni Cagliero, the Papal Nuncio of the Central American Republics.

Andrea Fruhwirth, the Papal Nuncio at Munich.

Raffaele Scapinelli, the Papal Nuncio at Vienna, and

Giorgio Gusmini, Archbishop of Bologna.

His Holiness announced the creation of a seventh cardinal whose name was reserved. The Consistory was the first that Pope Benedict has held. The total membership of the Sacred College is now 60, comprised of 29 Italians and 31 foreigners.

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Very hard monsoon and at places a north to north-east gale. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 50.4 and the minimum 43.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 43.5 and 38.9.

The explosion shook the liner from stem to stern. Only those going on deck promptly could hope to escape. The water poured into the liner with great rapidity, until those reaching the deck merely slid into the sea.

The survivors say that the tragedy was so sudden that they hardly realised what had happened. One moment they were enjoying the very gay atmosphere of the dining-saloon and everybody was very jolly and the next they were plunged into the sea and then found themselves, shaken and bruised, in open boats, with the luxurious liner vanished beneath the sea.

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U.S. CABINET WAITS TILL PERSIA FACTS ARE MADE KNOWN

Vienna Ambassador Order-
ed to Establish Sub-
marine's Identity

TO CALL CONGRESS?

Washington Talks of Presi-
dent Summoning House
On 'Serious Crisis'

SEIZURE OF BASES

Castellorizo Occupation Is
First Step in Clearing
Mediterranean

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, January 4.—The submarine situation is admittedly grave. It is officially announced that President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing are taking every means to obtain full information upon which to act immediately. A meeting of the Cabinet has been cancelled, because details regarding the Persia have not yet been available.

The American Ambassador at Vienna has been instructed to ask the Austrian Government for any information which will establish the identity of the submarine which sank the Persia.

The return of President Wilson to Washington has revived the rumors that he will summon the leaders of Congress to acquaint them with the seriousness of the crisis.

The Austrian Charge d'Affaires has repeatedly called on Secretary of State Lansing, to ask for a suspension of judgment concerning the torpedoing of the Persia, promising that Austria will give reparation if it is proved that an Austrian submarine caused the loss of American lives on board the vessel.

Mr. Lansing announces that he will take no steps regarding the sinking of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha a.s. Yasaka Maru. It seems that only one possible American subject, named Leigh, was on board. He was born in China and has never established his American citizenship.

Press Indignation

New York, January 3.—The chorus of opposition against American diplomacy has increased with the news of the sinking of the Persia. The New York Herald wants to know what possible value have honeyed words against this continued record of crime.

The New York Tribune asks how many more murders of the men and women of America are needed to convince the nation that there is no escape from duty and action. "Is Wilson still too proud to fight?"

Paris, January 4.—Le Temps, in a vigorous article, points out the necessity for extirpating the murderers in the Mediterranean by destroying their bases, preventing them re-victualing and organising an intelligence service.

It says: "The occupation of Castellorizo is the first step in this direction. Similar police measures must be taken with the other islands, including those belonging to Greece, to remedy the shortcomings of the local authorities."

Survivors' Narratives

London, January 4.—Reuter's representative at Alexandria cables accounts of interviews he has had with survivors of the Persia. All are bearing traces of shock and hardship and are bruised and bandaged. Many of them were severely battered. One woman is in hospital with a broken leg.

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The Weather

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Others were swept away by the waves.

The instant and successful lowering of four boats was a very brilliant feat. All worked bravely, quietly and quickly. Many of the people saved were picked up out of the water. They emphasised the kindness of their rescuers and the comforts provided for them on landing at Alexandria.

Torpedoed During Tiffin

Further details of the sinking of the Persia show that the passengers were at luncheon at the time of the disaster. The torpedo crashed into the ship between the funnels. All the passengers quietly but hastily went to their cabins, to fetch their life-belts, amid a momentarily increasing list.

Then came a sudden lurch, which damaged several of the boats which were being lowered, the occupants of which were thrown into the water. The four boats which were picked up were tied together.

The P. and O. Company states that, besides Lord Montagu of Beauchamp, the survivors from the Persia landed at Malta include Martin, A. Clark, an Italian gentleman and 7 Lascars.

The previous lists of survivors appear to be fairly correct. Meanwhile, there are added Lieut. Miller-Hallett, Lieut. T. Scott, Lieut. W. Gardner, Gunner Wellington, Mrs. Pennings, Miss de Rogez, Mr. Barnard and Khuchand and Mr. J. Ethorne.

The mails on board the Persia were for Egypt, Cyprus, the Persian Gulf, India, Ceylon, Malaysia, the Straits, Dutch Indies, Borneo, Sarawak, Manila and Hongkong. They consisted of letters reaching the General Post Office from December 17 to 24, newspapers from the 15th to the 22nd and parcels for Egypt, Cyprus and India from the 8th to the 15th. None of the mails were saved.

Maharajah Loses Jewels

The Cairo correspondent of the Evening News states that the Maharajah of Kapurthala awaited at Port Said the arrival of his suite by the Persia. His jewellery has been lost.

While the loss of life through the torpedoing of the Glen line steamer Glengyle is insignificant when compared with the Persia, the former vessel was worth a quarter of a million sterling and had a cargo of 14,000 tons, consisting of sesame-seeds, silk, cow-hides, butter and eggs. The Glengyle was sunk near Malta.

The Liverpool steamer Saint Oswald (3,810 tons; British and Foreign S.S. Co.) has been sunk.

Alexandria, January 4.—The first connected narrative of the sinking of the Persia has been given by Reuter's representative Mr. Grant, the Calcutta manager of the Vacuum Oil Company. He says: "I was sitting in the dining-saloon, at five minutes past one and had just finished the soup and the steward was asking what I would have next, when there was a terrific explosion. The saloon filled with smoke and steam from a boiler which had burst. Glass also was flying about."

"There was absolutely no panic. Everyone behaved exactly as if it were merely a boat drill. Each person went on deck and reported himself at his life-boat station. The vessel was soon listing badly and people were clinging to the rail. The last thing Mr. Grant did was to tie a life-belt on to Captain Sprickly, a military officer who is among the missing."

Couldn't Launch More Boats

The vessel listed more and more. Mr. Grant slid over the rail into the water. It was impossible to launch the starboard boats. Grant was sucked down and one of his shoes caught in a rope, but he disentangled himself, came to the surface and clung to some wreckage.

He got a final glimpse of the Persia, bow in air, diving downward, five minutes after the explosion. Then he collected wreckage for the other people struggling in the water. The five boats which had got away soon pulled in amongst the swimmers and strugglers and rescued all they possibly could.

The over-loaded boats subsequently re-distributed their occupants and four of the boats roped themselves together. The fifth was further away.

Grant continued: "My boat, at 3.30 in the afternoon, separated from the others, in order to search a more frequented channel. We rowed for three hours, sighted a cruiser and hailed her, shouting: 'We are English!'"

"When the warship was near enough, we explained that we were survivors of the Persia and indicated the whereabouts of the other boats. The others were found at 7 o'clock in the evening."

Bluejackets' Kindness
Grant paid a fine tribute to the kindness displayed by the British bluejackets. He declares that Mr. McNeely, the American Consul at Aden, sat at the same table, but he

did not see him, probably because Mr. McNeely's cabin was on the listing side of the liner.

Grant concluded by describing the scene in the water, which was one of the utmost horror. The sea was black with soot. Men, women and children were struggling for their lives, some uttering awful cries and others bidding each other good-bye.

Afterwards the survivors in the boats found solace in singing hymns. Cairo, January 4.—The Persia was carrying exceptionally heavy mails: 11,000 bags were landed at Malta. The exact number on board for Egypt and India is not known, but it is thought that between 20,000 and 30,000 bags of mail have been lost.

CUSTOMS REVENUE, 1915 DECREASES Tls. 2,165,000

Total Collection Hkn. Tls. 36,742,000; Shanghai Falls Off Tls. 651,000

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking January 5.—The Maritime Customs revenue for 1915 shows a decrease of Haikuan Taels 2,165,000, the total collection being, round numbers, Haikuan Taels 36,742,000, which, at an average exchange of 2.74, equals 4,764,978, as compared to Haikuan Taels 38,907,000, at an average exchange of 2.84, equals 45,309,184, in 1914.

The following collections are from the principal ports:—

Shanghai: Hkn. Tls. 11,410,000, a decrease of Hkn. Tls. 651,000.

Harbin: Hkn. Tls. 1,124,000, an increase of Hkn. Tls. 84,000.

Dairen: Hkn. Tls. 1,740,000, an increase of Hkn. Tls. 154,000.

Tientsin and Chinwangtao: Hkn. Tls. 4,730,000, a decrease of Hkn. Tls. 291,000.

Hankow: Hkn. Tls. 3,867,000, an increase of Hkn. Tls. 177,000.

Swatow: Hkn. Tls. 1,296,000, a decrease of Hkn. Tls. 187,000.

Canton: Hkn. Tls. 2,338,000, a decrease of Hkn. Tls. 458,000.

All foreign obligations secured on the Customs have been fully met to December 31, 1915.

MIXED COURT PROMOTIONS

According to the Asiatic Daily News, the Department of Home Affairs has recommended the Magistrates of the Mixed Courts in Shanghai to be promoted in official ranks for which sanction has been obtained.

FLAG OF THE EMPIRE

The Asiatic Daily News says that the following flag has been adopted as an emblem of the new Chinese government: The flag will be in five colors. At four corners yellow, white, blue and black will be in a triangle, the center will be in red and it will appear as a cross.

Visit of Minister Chow to Mikado

(Continued from Page 1)

Sah is soon to be appointed Superintendent of these three great arsenals of China. The government has decided that these arsenals should be united under the control of a responsible superintendent.

It was the desire of the government to remove the Kiangnan Arsenal, but Admiral Sah objects to this proposal. He says that he sees no reason why the Chinese government should remove this costly arsenal after having spent millions of dollars on it. The government therefore has once more decided to continue the Kiangnan arsenal.

Chinese Press Reports

The China Times:—General Chen Yi of Szechuen has telegraphed to the government requesting that another person be appointed to take his place as governor, and he will march his army to attack Yunnan. But the government fearing trouble in Chengtu, has not made a definite decision.

The branch of the Bank of China has informed the Bank of China in Peking by wire that all its bank notes have been placed in the French Consulate in Yunnan, so there is no necessity to burn them.

Vice-President Li has tendered his third declaration to accept the new title of Wu Yi Prince conferred on him by President Yuan.

Ex-Premier Hsiung Hsi-ling has asked the government for another extension of his leave of absence. The Canton troops are doubtful. Crowds of people have removed to Hongkong.

The Asiatic Daily News:—The budget for the new Dynasty has been settled at \$430,000,000 about equal to the estimated income.

Tsao Khan has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the troops to attack Yunnan.

Silence Two German Howitzer Batteries

British Face Heavy Fusillade,
But Their Fire Prevents
Attack Developing

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 4.—Both the French and German official communiques report no events of importance.

An official communique issued by General Sir Douglas Haig states: In the course of intermittent artillery activity, we silenced two howitzer batteries in the region of Armentieres and dispersed some German working parties north-east of Ypres. North of Albert, the enemy opened a heavy fusillade against our trenches, after several hours of preliminary bombardment, but our fire prevented the development of any hostile attack.

Dutch Figure War Will End in Autumn

(Continued from Page 1)

your trunks and grips. Every inch of your clothing is gone over with microscopical care.

"And heaven help the man who is suspected! The frontier search is so thorough that they can almost tell what he is thinking about."

"Once over the line the first impression you get of Germany at war is of the perfect order that reigns everywhere. In Holland our trains are often a little late in starting. In Germany the minute the time for a train's departure arrives, the signal is given and the engine starts, on time to the fraction of a second. In every other phase of life it is the same. Germany is running her internal affairs with the same care as she is pursuing towards the business of war."

Slackers in Contempt

"In Berlin you are made to feel mighty uncomfortable unless you are wearing a German uniform. I am young and physically able to join the army. Whenever I passed down the street I could feel the eyes of everyone upon me. They took me for a German and wondered why I was not fighting at the front. In street cars people will ask you bluntly."

"How does it happen that you are not at the front?"

"There is no term of greater con-

tempt in the German language now than that of 'drucker.' It conveys the same meaning as that of the British word, 'slacker.'"

The Hollander said that there was an impression in Holland that there would be grave internal disorders in Germany when it was discovered that there was little likelihood of the Kaiser getting indemnities. It had become evident that the officials have given up hope of this but the great mass of the people still cling to the impression that their country is going to be paid vast sums by her defeated enemies.

"The war will be finished in the autumn of 1916," Dutch bankers are prophesying. They don't say which side will be victorious—they found their prediction on the assumption that the nations involved with be financially exhausted by that time. Because of the vast loans already floated, there was a marked tendency among Dutch bankers to avoid the third German war loan.

"Women are doing men's work in Germany," declared the traveller, "and it is typical of the nation that they are going about their unusual labors as though they had always done them. You see many prisoners at work. In some instances I know that French and Russian prisoners were working on material that belonged indirectly to the prosecution of war. They were at work on Zeppelin materials and frames for Zeppelin. The British prisoners generally refused to engage in work of this kind. Some of the French are very well contented with their lot, and I know of instances where they applied for permission to bring their wives and families to where they were working in Germany."

In Berlin food is high. In some localities food prices are three times what they were before the war. So that maximum prices are fixed for the benefit of the lower class. The number of these articles is increasing weekly. You see potatoes growing almost everywhere—but not in parks as has been reported. There are plenty of potatoes but a scarcity of nearly everything else. The poorer people are living on potatoes and grease and their suffering this winter is certain to be acute.

War Bread Is Good

"Like everyone else in Berlin, I was given a bread card which allowed me 250 grams of bread every 24 hours. That equals 10 thin slices or about 5 buns. When that is used up, you get no more until the next day. If you enter a cafe and ask for bread, the waiter calls for your card and tears off a check for the amount you want at the time. Sometimes the bread is white as though made of pure flour, but most of it is brown with substitutes. It all tastes very good and it certainly is nourishing."

"You see a great deal of jam and

dried fish. I don't know where the fish comes from, but I know that it doesn't taste very good. There is an acute shortage of all sorts of meats, and hard. It is almost impossible to obtain good butter. There is a universal impression that the harvest was not as good as it might have been and that the breeding of young animals for the year was not as successful as was hoped. But there is no shortage of copper in Germany."

The Hollander declared that, in-so-far as allowed by his Government, food-stuff is sent to England and Germany. Dutch farmers were enjoying prosperity from this trade. But it must be borne in mind that the total amount of produce sent to Germany is only a very small fraction of the daily consumption in that country and will have no influence on the duration of the war. Holland produces more food-stuff than can be consumed in Holland itself; on the other hand, for a great many articles Holland is depending on her neighbors so that exchange is necessary.

Strict Neutrality

The Netherlands Overseas Trust Co., a Government institution, takes painful care that nothing is exported beyond the allowed limit, and that no imported goods are re-exported. As a matter of course there are always unscrupulous persons who try to smuggle but to his great satisfaction the military authority took rigid measures to make such impossible. Therefore the pro-Ally and anti-smuggling press campaign by the Telegraaf is bound to make a very wrong impression on outsiders. The Dutch Government takes strict care to remain neutral. Although every newspaper is really allowed to give its opinion, this is not allowed to deteriorate into a press campaign for either side that might endanger Holland's neutrality and safety.

To the question about the feeling in Holland, the traveller declared that the majority is certainly anti-German and pro-French. "Although Holland is thankful to be able to get the necessary supplies imported and clear-thinking people see the necessity of the Allies blockading Germany, yet the people are much impressed by the way in which this affects Holland. The import and export of goods to and from her colonies in the East has to be checked by the British Government and it will be readily seen that this must give a wrong impression as regards the friendly feeling of the Allies towards Holland to those who are not used to thinking beyond their own daily bread."

"I myself," declared the traveller, "had to get permission from the British Consul in Amsterdam to send my own technical books and my clothing from Holland in a Dutch steamer, to Java a Dutch Colony. Towards the end of the war, conditions may even become worse, but it is certainly the most ardent wish of the Hollanders to remain neutral to the end."

Petrograd Receives Report Czernowitz Is Evacuated

Earlier Cable Told of Commanding Heights Being
Taken; Opens Road to Bukhovina Occupation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, January 4.—It is reported that the enemy have evacuated Czernowitz. The Russian successes will deprive the enemy of the use of the Czernowitz-Zaleschika railway and likewise threaten the Czernowitz-Kolozia line.

Desperate fighting is continuing on the flanks of the 200-mile front between the River Pripiat and the Rumanian frontier. The unsuccessful German attacks against the Russian right flank at Chortorisk constitute an active defence of Kovyl, an important railway center and the German lines of communication, which are also threatened in the event of a Russian advance along the Rovno-Kovel railway from Ollika.

The Russians have maintained a firm position astride the Kovel-Sarny railway on the left bank of the Styr, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. The left flank has been the scene of a fiercely-contested engagement, in which the Russians captured some commanding heights north-east of Czernowitz, taking 870 prisoners.

Success so far has been tactical. Strategic developments are possible in the shape of the seizure of the railway between the River Dniester and the River Pruth and operations in the region of Usecchio, endangering the enemy's position at Zaleschika, thereby opening the road to Czernowitz and the occupation of Bukhovina.

Important results have been obtained by the capture of the enemy's trenches in front of the River Strypa. The enemy have fallen back to a new line extending 17 miles north of Yalovitz.

Uninterrupted Progress

The official communique issued yesterday recorded further Russian successes in the vicinity of Czernowitz. The fighting continues with the same violence. The Russians, despite numerous counter-attacks, are progressing uninterruptedly, inflicting very severe losses on the enemy and capturing a further 800 prisoners,

besides numerous wounded left on the field.

The communique today stated:—A German attempt to cross the Dvina, near Ellsenhof, failed before the Russian fire. The Germans, dressed in white cloaks, made an unsuccessful attempt to surprise our trenches near Tsargrad.

The Russians, in the middle of the Strypa, assumed a brisk offensive, occupied some trenches and the village of Bielavintze and captured a strong isolated position. Heavy fighting north-east of Czernowitz continues. The Germans made a counter-attack to regain their lost trenches, but failed, with very heavy losses.

Peking, January 2.—The following official communique from Petrograd, dated January 1, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation:—South-eastward of Zalei, during the night, we threw a number of hand-grenades into the enemy's trenches. Our attacking party returned in the morning, without having sustained any losses.

On the front of the Dvina region, on the section adjoining the Ponevsk railway line, minor engagements are taking place. Further south, as far as the River Pripiat, the situation is unchanged.

Violent Pripiat Battle

On the front southward of the River Pripiat, a violent battle is raging.

The Caucasian front.—The attempts of the Turks to cross the River Arkhave, southward of the borough of Hopa, were easily frustrated. In the region of the village of Ardest, our fire prevented the Turks from continuing to fortify their positions.

In Persia, in the region to the east of Ushnue, southward of Urmia, encounters are taking place with the Kurds, who are assisted by Turkish infantry. In the region of the village of Syrkau, southward of Hamadan, firing occurred with the Persian gendarmes, who had joined the enemy.

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PRINCE OSCAR WRITES OF CHAMPAGNE BATTLE

Kaiser's Fifth Son Gives
Greatest Praise To French
Artillery

IRON DISCIPLINE THE THING

Its Immense Value In An Army
Now Proved By The Ger-
man Successes

London, December 6.—Prince Oscar, the fifth son of the Kaiser, has written a little book called "The Winter Battles" in which he describes the hard fighting of the Third German Army last February and March in Champagne. The narrative, of which a translation is published by the New York Sunday American, gives a vivid picture of events in which Prince Oscar played his part as an officer on the staff of the commanding general, and finally leads up to the German defence of Hill 196 which, it is interesting to note, was captured by the French in October. The lesson which the writer draws from the whole struggle is that of the immense value of the iron discipline of the German Army system. Those who, from "undue softness" and "false sentimentality," once bade them relax this feature of their military training are, he holds, shown to be overwhelmingly convicted of error.

Prince Oscar has, of course, much to say about the fine fighting qualities, the "invincibility" of the troops he fought with, Prussians, Bavarians, Saxons, and many others, but he is constrained also to acknowledge the "marvellous valor" and the "reckless courage and nerve" of the French.

It was, however [he writes], not the attacks of the French infantry which made this battle so hideous for us, nor was it the hand-to-hand struggles in the trenches, man against man, where the German, possessing greater physical strength, was easily the match of the individual Frenchman. What made the battle a living hell was the work of the French artillery, enormous in strength, with huge supplies of ammunition which was spent lavishly. Life in the trenches became a perpetual nightmare and stamped as unforgettable heroes the men who went through with it without flinching.

Intensity of the French Fire

On to a comparatively small area the French on one day threw a hundred thousand shells! We found a French document in which the commanding officer calculated that 18 bombs must be the allowance per metre of German trench, these 18 bombs to be used, not in a day, but within one or two hours! The rapidity of the artillery fire was, therefore, as great as that of an ordinary machine gun, but the shells hurled against us were not infantry shells, but grenades of every calibre. "Drumfire" is the name for this sort of artillery fire, and its effects were simply dreadful—unspeakable. The barbed wire was completely annihilated, was clean wiped out of existence; the trenches were flattened into mounds, their foundations crumbled away. No known sort of earthworks were able to withstand such fire for even a short time.

When such "drumfire" began a huge wall of smoke and chalk particles rose over our trenches,

cutting off the men from the rest of the world. The horror of the scene was augmented by the ceaseless rumbling, thundering, and crashing which filled the air, and which, even miles away, sounded like a heavy thunderstorm. It seemed impossible that any living creature should survive such a hellish turmoil. When the firing ceased abruptly, or when its direction was changed to give the French infantry a chance to attack us, then our brave fusiliers, musketeers, grenadiers crawled out of the funnels and pockets into which the enemy's grenades had ploughed the earth, made their way from among broken foundations, crumbling cement, trickling sand bags, and grabbing their guns and wiping the dirt from their eyes, they repulsed the French attack.

And this was done not once, but dozens of times.

Occasionally our men were ordered to abandon a trench which was suffering particularly from "drumfire" in order to avoid unnecessary loss of life, and the crew from such an abandoned trench was then placed in our second line of entrenchments. It sometimes happened that French infantrymen, under protection of their artillery fire, reached and took such an empty trench, succeeding the more readily because they encountered no obstacles. Our soldiers then sprang forth from their cover and attacked the French with hand-grenades and bayonets.

If for some reason or other this counter-attack was not made at once, but was postponed for an hour or two, we were not so sure of success, and it was then never secured by us without heavy casualties, for the few hours that had elapsed had amply sufficed the French, who are exceedingly clever at every sort of entrenchment work, to change and remodel the trench for their purposes, to install machine-guns, to place and bag barriers along both sides, and to make sundry other changes. This done, the "Frenchmen's nest" was complete.

Furious Hand to Hand Fighting
The difficult task of ousting the French from their "nest" then devolved upon our regiments, and in some instances many weeks of hard cruel fighting were required to accomplish this end.

As an example of the tremendous fury with which such a hand-to-hand fight raged I will cite one instance. A grenadier of one of our Rhinish regiments, who carried a pick-axe, had the thumb of his right hand, which carried the weapon, bitten right off by a Frenchman. The German soldier, writhing with pain, contrived to change the pick-axe to his left hand and killed both the Frenchman who had maimed him and his comrade behind. In another regiment three men had discovered that in making these nocturnal attacks they could work together to splendid advantage. The strongest man of the three took the center. In his left hand he carried two steel shields from machine-guns lashed together. In his right hand he held his weapon, bayonet or pick-axe. His two companions kept to either side of him, as closely as possible. One carried as many hand grenades as he could manage, the other was equipped with a bayonet. Thus accoutred, this strange trio proceeded, striking, thrusting, and throwing grenades, and literally hacking its way through the ranks of the enemy.

Just as the interest and action of a drama continue to ascend until the end of the last act, so the battle of Champagne reached its culmination and conclusion in the mad struggle that raged around Hill 196.

Suddenly, on the afternoon of March 18, the attack was begun by densely massed troops, their objective being Hill 196 and the position directly East of the hill. The position of the Guards Reserve Infantry

Regiment No. 133 and other troops, who received the main shock of the impact, was not to be shaken, however. The Fourth Turcos Regiment and others of the French Army attacked in five lines, advancing one by one, with some of their officers on horseback. We received them with a shower of hand grenades, which tore hundreds of them limb from limb and literally blew to atoms the first two lines.

Succeeding lines fared no better. Those who miraculously escaped the hand grenades were felled by our furious men with blows of pickaxe and bayonet. In spite of their dauntless courage, their reckless contempt of death, their marvellous persistence, the French were forced back. Front and flank of this writhing maelstrom of densely-packed humanity rolling along in a disorderly retreat was swept by our heavy artillery fire from 21-centimeter mortars, heavy field howitzers, 10-centimeter cannon. The losses which the French sustained were inhuman and sickening.

Value of Iron Discipline

With this last valiant attempt to take the Hill 196 ended the winter battle of the Champagne. After months of frantic fighting, after paying a frightful toll in blood, the French were forced to abandon their effort to break through our lines.

The value of iron discipline was overwhelmingly demonstrated. It is safe to assert that the most highly disciplined regiment will be the most successful in action. Youthful enthusiasm may be undermined, patriotism may be forced into temporary abeyance by hours of continual, cruel shelling; worse than that, the very power to think becomes inhibited in the witches' cauldron of "drumfire." It is then that discipline asserts itself. Nothing else gives the same moral stamina, and in difficult positions discipline is bound to be the determining factor.

"The iron rock upon which Germany rests more securely than the earth upon the shoulders of Atlas is our glorious army." That this army has reached this glorious summit is due primarily to its splendid training, and the fundamentals of this training are to be found in the latterly much-laughed-at and sneered-at detail work done in years of peace.

The standing-at-attention, the clock-like precision, the manual of arms, the goose-step—to all of these we owe the efficiency displayed by our troops in resisting French "drumfire," in repulsing French drives, in withstanding with iron might French alertness, in circumventing French enthusiasm and gallantry.

Gen. Sarraill Arrests Norwegian Consul In Salonica, Mr. Seefelder

Entente Threatens Blockade Of
Greek Islands If Agents
Are Not Released

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German communication.—Headquarters, January 4.—Nothing of importance has happened in any of the theaters of war.

Official Austro-Hungarian communication.—Vienna, January 3.—Russian theater.—Intense fighting is going on on the Bessarabian frontier. The enemy made the utmost efforts to break through the Austro-Hungarian front in the Toporoutz district, but failed completely. Three officers and 850 Russian soldiers were taken prisoners.

Isolated Russian advances at the mouth of the river Sereth, on the lower Strypa, in the Kormin section, and on the Styra have been repulsed.

Balkan theater.—A Montenegrin detachment, which undertook to advance near Moycovacan, on the northern bank of the Tara, has been routed.

Berlin, January 3.—The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: The Greek

public opinion is excited about the attitude of the Entente, which shows itself disinclined to fulfill the request of the Greek Government to liberate the Consuls of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria who have been arrested. General Sarraill has also arrested the Norwegian Consul Seefelder in Salonica.

The Entente threatens a blockade of the island of Mytilene, in case the Greek Government does not hand over the two criminals paid by the Entente who robbed the Greek mail bound for Athens and who were arrested by the Greek police.

"The Greek Government is obliged to protest against this most flagrant and inhuman violation of Greek sovereignty committed under complete disregard of the traditional habits of the diplomatic right of asylum and of the most elementary rules of courtesy." Thus reads part of the sharp note of protest which the Greek Government has directed to the Entente Powers.

Disclosures about the Serbian military operations against Bulgaria, even before the latter mobilized, have been found amongst the letters of the English Colonel Napier, the former British Military Attaché in Sofia, together with contemptuous remarks about the Greek nation. They have made the strongest impression in Bulgaria.

In the Sobranje, all members, irrespective of parties, conversed in the lobbies about the attitude which Greece will take under these circumstances and in view of the other humiliating measures taken by France and Britain. The general

A HELPFUL BOOK FOR NERVE-SUFFERERS.

"Minds in Distress," by a
London Physician.

There is no more common disorder than neurasthenia or nerve-weakness, says the author of this interesting volume. But it occurs so frequently in mild and transient forms, and seems to the victim so unreal and inexplicable, that he hesitates to consult his friends or even a doctor.

Among the chief causes of neurasthenia, he tells us, are overwork, worry, a too monotonous mode of life, and anything that tends to produce strain and stress. One thing which may console the sufferer is that neurasthenia has come to be viewed as the malady of superior intellect.

Food may be of great utility, says the writer, as an agent in the treatment of neurasthenia. Synthetic foods, scientifically prepared on correct therapeutical lines, are particularly useful for this purpose. Sanatogen is an ideal food of this nature, and is given to neurasthenics with excellent effect, especially in hot climates. It combines the nerve-food, sodium-glycerophosphate, with body-building proteid, obtained from the pure, rich milk-supply of Cornwall, England, where the preparation is manufactured.

Hints on Diet

If the patient reduces his dietary to two or three moderate meals a day, he should take with them at least two tea-spoonfuls of Sanatogen. This will greatly increase his nutrition—especially the nutrition of his nerve-cells—whilst aiding his digestive processes; for Sanatogen is not only itself easily digestible, but has a strengthening and invigorating action on the nerves which control the digestive processes. As a nerve-food, it has been proved to produce in six weeks an increase of 63 per cent. in the phosphorus content of the nerve-cells, from which nervous energy is derived.

Popular drugs and "tonics," we are told, may be employed merely to mask a symptom and at the expense of possible subsequent mischief. Sanatogen is one of the very few things which may be taken with assured benefit and without risk of reactionary or other ill effects.

"Minds in Distress" is published by Messrs. Methuen and Co., Ltd., London. A book describing the value of Sanatogen in neurasthenia and other nervous disorders can be obtained free of charge from The Sanatogen Company of China, No. 1, the Bund (First Floor), Shanghai. Readers who are interested should send a post-card mentioning this paper.

Bulgarian opinion is that, at all events, the relations between Greece and the Entente will become seriously strained, even if Greece upholds its neutrality.

Herr Arthur von Gwinner, manager of the Deutsche Bank, stated today to a member of the Deutsche Ueberseedienst that all insinuations that banks, saving banks or individuals had to subscribe to the German war loans under coercion were purely lies. Such lies, however, could easily be comprehended, in view of the fact that the recent French war loan only produced one and a half billion dollars in cash, although it was issued eleven per cent under the average price of the German war loans, while Britain was compelled to borrow at rates which, from three and a half, had now risen to five per cent with the latest issue

now being offered in America, on a basis exceeding six per cent, though repayable within five years. German war loans, however, have furnished six billion dollars cash without anybody being forced from any side to subscribe.

U.S. EXPLOSIVES FOR RUSSIA

San Francisco, November 27.—Two new plants at the Hercules Powder Company mills at Hercules on the bay shore are working night and day to turn out \$3,000,000 worth of triton for the Russian Government. Triton is the new and terrible destructive explosive born of the demands of the European war.

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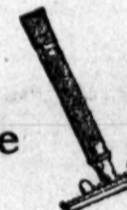
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News and Views in the World of Books

Latest American Novels

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| Record No. 33: Ida Clyde Clarke..... | 3.90 |
| The Measure of a Man: Amelia E. Barr..... | 4.00 |
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STORY-PLOTS OF THE DAY

Snapshots at the Tales a Group of Popular Authors Unfold

A melodramatic tale of the Venice and Constantinople of the early thirteenth century is Nathan Gallizier's "The Crimson Gondola" (The Page Company). Its central circumstances are woven about the adventures of Audran de Vera, a young nobleman of Venice, who goes to Constantinople to rescue the Lady Eleanor of Montferat from the clutches of Alexius, and, on the side, to obtain trace, if possible, of Irene, the daughter of Enrico Dandolo, who has eloped with an adventurer known as the Armenian. Mr. Gallizier is an experienced writer of romances of this sort and knows how to equip his chapters with the full pomp of glowing letters.

In "The Banner of the Bull" (J. B. Lippincott Company) Rafael Sabatini tells three stories of Cesare Borgia, "The Urbinate," "The Perugian" and "The Venetian." In the first of these, the Borgias accomplish the fall of St. Leo by a stratagem, in which for his own interest he favors the love of his soldier Lorenzo; in the second he is himself foiled by the trickery of the Lady Fulvia; in the third he thwarts conspirators in Venice and brings about the death of the plotting Prince Sinibaldi at the hands of the latter's own ambassadors.

Honore Annesley Vachell's "Quineys" having made its appearance in dramatized form, is now published in a new Players' Edition (George H. Doran Company), with pictures from photographs taken on the stage. Opinion as to the merits of the play are sharply divided. The story of the little Melchester son who took up and re-created his father's business in antiques, married wisely and gave a lesson in true love to his own daughter, remains delightfully good to read. Robert W. Chambers' reputation in letters will probably survive even the attack made upon it by "Police!" (Appletons) his newly published extravaganza. It has withstood similar assaults from time to time during these last several years. It happens, however, that "Police!" is a trifle more flagrantly flippant than the run of Mr. Chambers' work. In episodic fashion, with some cleverness of phrase, satire of sorts and flings in the worst possible taste at President Wilson, this book follows the adventures in one place and another of a certain Smith, who takes to the research field in the interests of the Bronx Zoo. There are, of course, regular Chambers girls in all his discoveries.

Bell Elliott Palmer's "The Single Code Girl" (Lothrop, Lee and Shepard Company) is compounded of romances within romances, with a dash of eugenics and of the single-standard-for-b-both-sexes principle in morality. As a leading matter, a man in love with a fine girl reveals to the girl's elder brother, in a series of vivid letters, the history of his eight earlier affairs of the heart, beginning with a case of childish love.

Richard Aumerle Maher's "The Heart of a Man" (Benziger Bros.) is

a story of strife between labor and capital, of Socialism, of rioting and burning, and, as the title indicates, of a struggle in a man's own nature. It has its climax in a triumph of brotherhood, when John Sargent, once a ruthless owner of mills and driver of men, leaves to Jim Lloyd, the leader he has sought to crush, and to the operatives who have followed Jim, the means to honor and great betterment.

The Barnes von Hutten's new book, "Bird's Fountain" (Appleton), presents the story of Army Dorset, who, married to a middle-aged Englishman who takes her love for granted, finds her life gray and uninteresting, and welcomes the attentions of Archie Hood, a young Captain of the Guards, as a relief from its monotony. But the Captain is an ardent lover. Amy is soon infatuated and matters are drifting to a crisis, when Amy is persuaded by friends to visit Bird's Fountain, her husband's beautiful country place. Amid the peaceful surroundings there, and at the grave of her child, the wife finds herself, re-finds her husband, and the rest is happiness.

THE DARDANELLES

Some fresh facts regarding the Dardanelles expedition are given by Captain Granville Fortescue, the well-known American correspondent, in his book "What of the Dardanelles?" It has always been believed that if the landing of troops had followed directly upon the first naval bombardment the Gallipoli Peninsula might have been stormed. Captain Fortescue says: "A neutral officer who has been with the Turkish armies assured me that three Divisions disembarked on that fateful day . . . might have marched triumphantly from the heel to the neck of the Gallipoli Peninsula. . . . A German officer confirmed this assertion. He argued that the loss of this opportunity stamped . . . those who planned the coup as men of mediocre military calibre."

Captain Fortescue disposes of the silly tales that the Turks are on the eve of a revolution or are quarrelling with the Germans. There has been, he says, no real shortage of food at Constantinople.

Stocks of coal have been reserved for the Government, but there is still a supply, and a light railway line has been run out to the coalfields now that submarines have blocked the sea route. At the same time he is emphatically of opinion that there is no real enmity between Briton and Turk. They respect one another and like one another. "Germany's cleverness in making them fight for her special benefit is really diabolical."

'STORY OF JULIA PAGE'

Very Persuasive, on a Vital Issue, as Mrs. Norris Tells It

Kathleen Norris, who wrote "Mother" and "Saturday's Child," has the mother thought also for her latest book (Doubleday, Page and Co.), "The Story of Julia Page." "Mothers," says the young heroine of this story, "are strange, they have so much power—or seem to."

The quoted line does not express exactly the theme of the book, to be sure, but it is apropos, since the speaker of it is to develop in due time into something like an ideal state of motherhood, and since at the moment she is thinking how different things might have been for her had her own mother been less strange.

Julia has arrived as the child of a sordid marriage—the daughter of a house soon disrupted. For her first fifteen years she has lived in poverty and neglect and in unprofitable friendships. Accident has thrown in her way an opportunity to see life at a different social angle, and at a highly impressionable age she has made an abrupt turn in her career. A settlement house has caught her, instead of the variety stage to which she was drifting, and her beauty, cleverness and charm have been sufficient to win first, valuable friendship and then the love of a man rich, proud and, as a physician and surgeon, splendidly gifted.

So deeply in love is this doctor that he marries Julia in spite of her confession of a misstep which has marked her very early girlhood. Out of this confession, nevertheless, because of the temperament of the man to whom it is made, arise the complications that make Mrs. Norris's main story and the trials that prove Julia Page as a woman of rare quality.

Principally the story is of San Francisco. It is most agreeably peopled, and the local scenes of action are vividly described. The charm of the book dwells, however, in its mingling of humor, sentiment, sympathy, courage, philosophy and idealism, all womanly. Although Mrs. Norris has taken up an issue highly provocative of discussion, she has made it appear that only the outcome she sets forth is the possible one. And perhaps that is true of the particular pair of people with whose case she deals.

'SONG OF HUGH GLASS'

A Trapper Legend of Our Own West Is Enshrined in Verse

An episode of the old American fur trade, west of the Missouri and up the Yellowstone, furnishes the theme for "The Song of Hugh Glass" (Macmillan), a long narrative poem by John G. Neihardt.

The titular hero of the tale is an old trapper and guide who, going out with a party of eighty trappers, bound "for where the Big Horn meets the Yellowstone," is overcome by a grizzly while out foraging for the camp, and is left for dead by the two men who have been assigned to care for him. One of these men is "Little Jim," or Jamie, the well-beloved young friend of Hugh. Old Glass is not dead, however, and as he slowly recovers from his wounds and weakness he takes vengeance on the boy whom he believes to have deserted him.

Reaching the camp of his former companions, after a long and terrible journey, Hugh finds that Jamie has heard rumors of his survival and has gone back to find him. The old trapper immediately sets out on a new quest for the boy, whom he finds blinded and ill, and the poem closes with the pathetic reunion of the friends.

Mr. Neihardt has told this story with a grace of meter and rhyme which will surprise no reader of his earlier verse. The tale has come simply from his pen, too, but with the revelation of a poet's wonderful fancy in the descriptions of the long forest wanderings and sufferings of Hugh and Jamie.

"The Song of Hugh Glass" makes strongly its own case for permanency and is a rich addition to the stock, by no means large, of versified legendry on purely American bases.

IN APPRECIATION OF AGE

Amelia E. Barr's "Three Score and Ten" a Remarkable Book

Amelia E. Barr writes about many things in the fifteen chapters of her new book "Three Score and Ten" (Appletons), some of them as frivolously interesting as the origin of playing cards, some as inspirational as the making of good bread, others as vital as the fashion of living and thinking which leads to a sweet old age.

"A book of optimism for the elderly," Mrs. Barr's fresh work is called. Its author speaks out of the fullness of her own eighty years in refutation of the generally accepted theory that with youth gone all the best days are gone, and she invites especially the attention of those readers who are near to her own stage of the journey through life. A remarkable book is here, in all its aspects, with story, with confession and with counsel.

BOOKS BORN OF THE WAR

History, Descriptions, Experiences and Theories Fresh From Many Pens

HISTORY, DESCRIPTIONS, EXPERIENCES AND THEORIES FRESH FROM MANY PENS. PARIS REBORN. Day-by-day journal of its first five months of the war; mobilization, panic, recovery, incidents of all sorts. By Herbert Adams Gibbons. Illustrated. (Century Company.)

HEART OF EUROPE. History, sentiment and monuments of the region between the Seine and the Rhine just laid waste by war. By Ralph Adams Cram. (Scribner.)

PROBLEMS OF READJUSTMENT AFTER THE WAR. Is America to remain the world's financial centre? Symposium by American authorities. (Appletons.)

LUSITANIA'S LAST VOYAGE. The story told by Charles E. Lauriat Jr., the Boston publisher, a survivor of the ship. (Houghton-Mifflin Company.)

THE INEVITABLE WAR. Translation of the remarkable prophetic book of M. Francis Delais, written in 1911. (Small, Maynard & Co.)

FRANCE AT WAR. Rudyard Kipling's news-letters from the front in a pocket booklet. (Doubleday, Page & Co.)

A SUBSTITUTE FOR WAR. Percy Mackaye's dream of nations spiritually purified by peace. (Doubleday, Page & Co.)

SOLDIER'S STORIES OF THE WAR. Individual experiences gathered from personal interviews with men at the front. By Walter Wood. (Brentano's.)

IS WAR DIMINISHING? Statistics and history since 1450 affecting the nations of Europe, tending to show the contrary. By Frederick Adams Wood and Alexander Baltzly. (Houghton-Mifflin Company.)

BEIJING, NEUTRAL AND LOYAL. An examination and refutation of the charge made against her, with denunciation of her devastators. By Dr. Emil Waxweiler, a loyal son. (Putnam.)

MADE IN GERMANY. Meaning that the war is of Teuton making. By Franklin M. Sprague. Introduction by Mr. Roosevelt. (Pilgrim Press, Boston.)

BETWEEN THE LINES. Stories of actual life at the fighting front, in and out of the trenches. By Boyd Cable. (E. P. Dutton & Co.)

BRITISH WAR FINANCE, 1914-15. An elaborate exposition. By W. R. Lawson. (D. Van Nostrand Company, New York.)

OVER THERE. WAR scenes on the Western front described by Arnold Bennett. (George H. Doran Company.)

THE UNDYING STORY. Fighting retreat of the British from Mons to Ypres. By W. Douglas Newton. (E. P. Dutton & Co.)

COLOURS OF WAR. Human experiences and impressions, "the material of a picture," with special reference to Russia and her armies. By R. C. Long. (Scribner.)

THE BATTLE OF THE WORLD. Verses of a stanchly patriotic Briton with something to say. By George Weddell. Paper bound. (Elliott Stock, London.)

ABOUT 'BURKESES AMY'

A Cheerful New Book by the Author of 'Martha-by-the-Day'

Julie M. Lippmann's "Martha-by-the-Day" brought great joy to her readers a few seasons ago. Her "Burkeses Amy," just published, (Henry Holt & Co.) is calculated to spread a satisfaction quite as deep, though, perhaps, a bit more quiet.

The new story's heroine is a New York girl of fifteen, who quarrels with a plutocratic grandfather in Upper Fifth Avenue and, in place of going to Europe, goes to dwell in an East Side tenement street, with her sociological father. When she goes into her humble quarters, she has no ideas. When she comes out she is rich, not only in ideas, but in friendships, love and the will to live usefully.

Amy's experiences make a lively story, and the honors of Miss Lippmann's pages are fairly shared by Ellen, loyal family servant of the Burkeses, who goes down to the tenement to keep house for the young mistress and her father.

A TALE OF OLD YORKSHIRE

And of the Wife Who Deemed Motherhood a Martyrdom

Very frankly Amelia E. Barr declares her new story, "The Measure of a Man" (Appletons), to be a novel with a purpose. It is intended "to honor and magnify the sweetness and dignity of motherhood and of those womanly virtues and graces which make the home the cornerstone of the nation."

Mrs. Barr's scenes of action are in Yorkshire. Here lives John Hatton,

MARTIN'S APOLLO STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. These small pills keep a box of Martin's in the house, so that the first sign of any irregularity of the system is timely done may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. Ask all Chemists and Druggists or write for free to MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

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Says the Committee on Infant and Invalid Diet of the Medical Missionary Association of China



successor to Stephen Hatton of the mills, who marries pretty Jane Heriow and seems assured of happiness and prosperity. He discovers presently that Jane is of those who reckon motherhood as a martyrdom not to be endured. Then to his domestic unhappiness is added business disaster. There are grievous times before all is right with John, Jane and the nursery of Hatton Hall.

This story is written after Mrs. Barr's own simple-hearted fashion, with homely pictures of domestic life in Yorkshire dating with our own Civil War period.



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Fresh Provisions

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|-----------------------|--------|---------------------------------------|--------|
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| do. 72 | Pints | 10.50 | 1.80 |
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| Pilsener Beer 48 | Quarts | 11.50 | 1.20 |
| do. 72 | Pints | 12.00 | 1.80 |

J. C. Thomson, Acting Agent Anglo-German Brewery Co., Limited, 48, Peking Road. Telephone 1651.

NEW BOOKS

THE FALL OF TSINGTAU
By Jefferson Jones

A graphic account of the reduction of the great German stronghold written by the only American civilian eye-witness. Incidentally the volume throws a flood of light on the intricate diplomatic situation in the Far East, especially as it concerns the United States.

\$5.25

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WAR LORDS
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A New Book About R. L. Stevenson
THE CRUISE OF THE JANET
NICHOL

By Mrs. R. L. Stevenson

This book is part of a Diary kept by Mrs. Stevenson during the cruise among the South Sea Islands which she and her husband took in 1890. Much of this material, which is copiously illustrated with photographs, has never been given to the public before, and it offers an authentic supplement to Stevenson's South Sea writings which none of his admirers should miss.

\$6.50

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SPORTS - Latest News of Athletic World - GOSSIP

Golf

The following is the result of the second round of the singles tournament of the Shanghai Golf Club:—

W. O. Lancaster (9) received walk-over from J. E. Murray (4).
C. T. Beath (Scr.) beat G. H. Phillips (12), 6 and 5.

H. E. Brewer (18) beat A. J. Daniels (15), 4 and 3.
A. S. Hocking (12) beat J. C. Taylor (15), 3 and 1.

A. Wilson (8) beat W. J. Hawkins (4), 4 up.

J. C. Macdougall (3) beat T. J. Fisher (8), 4 and 2.

C. J. Knight (8) beat W. N. C. Allen (14), 4 and 2.

H. E. S. Pickering (8) beat A. W. Macphail (18), 9 and 7.

H. W. Daldy (15) beat P. H. Nye (18), 2 and 1.

C. W. Porter (7) beat L. Evans (5), 3 and 2.

A. R. Bowden (12) beat H. R. Woodford (15), 7 and 5.

W. E. Leckie (14) beat G. B. Sayer (9), 5 and 3.

G. Ewart (18) beat E. B. Clarke (18), 2 and 1.

W. S. Clay (16) beat A. Gray (3), 19th Hole.

R. A. Lawson (2) beat J. W. Gaines (12), 4 and 2.

C. J. G. Hill (12) beat W. A. H. Moule (8), 2 and 1.

The third round must be played by the 15th instant.

S. V. C. Commissions

The Municipal Council has authorized the following commissions in the Shanghai Volunteer Corps upon recommendations by the commandant:

Medical Staff.—Dr. N. Hay Bolton as Lieutenant on first appointment.

Light Horse.—Mr. H. Quelch as 2nd Lieutenant on first appointment.

American Company.—Mr. F. R. Newman and Mr. H. E. Sanford as 2nd Lieutenants on first appointment.

Portuguese Company.—2nd Lieut. E. Carneiro as Lieutenant on promotion.

Japanese Company.—2nd Lieut. N. Oki as Lieutenant on promotion.

Shanghai Scottish.—2nd Lieut. G. L. Campbell as Lieutenant on promotion.

Italian Company.—2nd Lieut. M. Commencini as Lieutenant on promotion.

Engineer Co.—Twelve months leave is granted to Lieut. S. S. Sellick from January 1, 1916.

BASKET BALL TONIGHT

At 7.30 p.m. today in the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium a game of basket ball will be played between the Nanyang College team and the Y. M. C. A. Businessmen's Team. Both sides have had thorough training, and an exciting game should be witnessed.

DUTCH BULBS

ARRIVED

Hyacinths

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Crocus, etc.

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JAPANESE LILIES

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RUBBER
GOODSVOELKEL & SCHROEDER, A.G.
SHANGHAI

Sporting Correspondence

Why Not Saturday?

Sporting Editor The China Press

Sir,—I see by today's CHINA PRESS

that the return match between

Nanking University and Nanyang

College is to be played on Friday,

7th inst. Could not the authorities

arrange to play this off on Saturday,

thereby giving the Shanghai public

a chance to see two good Chinese

teams? I am sure followers of foot-

ball would appreciate it very much.

Yours, etc.,

W.

FOOTBALL AT HANGCHOW

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Hangchow, January 4.—Local

enthusiasts were given a pleasant

invitation into inter-urban football

at the Wayland Academy Athletic

Field on Saturday and Monday. A

double-header was played Saturday.

In the first game a local team de-

feated the Wayland second team by

a score of 2-0.

This was followed by a fast game

between Wayland and the Shanghai

Baptist College. The game was

hard fought from the beginning. The

College team showed its superiority

by putting the ball into the net three

times in the first half. Wayland held

them in the second and rallied for

one goal. The final score was Baptist

College 3; Wayland Academy 1.

On Monday the victors played a

picked team representing Wayland

and some of the Government schools.

This was by odds the fastest game

yet seen in Hangchow and it was

anybody's game from the kick off

to the finish. The enthusiasm shown

from the side lines augurs well for

the future of football here. Final

score, Shanghai Baptist College 1;

Hangchow 1.

Billiards

Twelve Enter Championship

Some of Shanghai's best billiard

players have left since the last

championship series, but others have

come forward and the entries for this

season's championship, which closed

yesterday with Mr. Gibson, the hon.

secretary, again number twelve, all

men of note with the cue. They are:

Captain E. I. M. Barrett, Messrs. R.

Phillips (the holder), H. E. Gibson, C.

D. Komarov, G. M. P. Remedios, E.

W. Godfrey, Marshall, E. Brown, C.

W. Porter, Gordon Morris, C. S.

Peacock and A. E. Fenton.

Weddings

Blum-Saphiere

Invitations are being sent out by

Mr. and Mrs. A. Saphiere for the

wedding of their daughter, Miss

Pauline, to Mr. Leo Blum. The

ceremony will be performed at Sarville,

No. 26, Jessfield Road, next Sunday

afternoon.

Calendars for 1916

We have received the new Equitable Insurance calendar from Andersen, Meyer and Company, Shanghai agents. Each calendar leaf bears some terse argument in favor of Equitable policies.

The B. A. T. calendars for 1916 are

certain to prove popular with the

Chinese. With the exception of

reproductions of the cigarette packages

and tins, the posters have no English

on them. The calendars display

colored pictures of Chinese beauties

and landscapes. There are four

different models, one each of the

British American Tobacco Company,

Ltd., Westminster Cigarette Co., Ltd.,

Union Commercial Company and the

Wing Tai Co.

CHINESE POST OFFICE

Having reference to the pamphlet

"Tariff and General Information"

issued and distributed by the Chinese

Post Office in June, 1915, the attention

of the public is drawn to the altera-

tions made in the hours during which

correspondence may be handed in for

transmission at the head office:

Ordinary Mail Matter:

Week days:—7 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Sundays:—8.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. and

8 to 9 p.m.

Holidays:—9 to 11 a.m., 3 to 5, and

8 to 9 p.m.

Registered Mail Matter:

Week days:—8 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Sundays:—As for ordinary mail

matter.

Holidays:—As for ordinary mail

matter.

Express Letters:

As for ordinary mail matter.

The above changes take effect from

January 1, 1916.

Italian Relief Fund

6th List of Subscriptions

G. D. Musso (5th)..... 50

C. Bedoni (5th)..... 50

C. Boecclarelli (2nd)..... 25

A. Ceriet (8)..... 10

L. Camera (6th)..... 50

T. Casella (6th)..... 5

D. Beretta (6th)..... 10

Dr. L. Cugno (6th)..... 10

C. Bianchi (6th)..... 25

A. Grossi (6th)..... 5

E. Denegri (6th)..... 100

A. P. Denegri (6th)..... 25

Cerutti (6th)..... 10

G. Finocchiaro (6th)..... 10

Leone A. Levi (6th)..... 20

G. Zanella (6th)..... 5

Madame Panfili (6th)..... 5

A. P. Ferrari (3rd)..... 5

T. Theodore (5th)..... 10

E. Gallo (5th)..... 10

C. Bedoni (6th)..... 50

F. Bonicchi (6th)..... 10

A. Riggio (6th and 7th)..... 60

Previously acknow- Lires. Tls. \$

ledged 1,000 425 3,901

Grand Total 1,000 425 4,901

"x" In exchange of unreturned

Christmas presents.

D. Beretta,

Hon. Treas.

care of Italian Consulate.

Shanghai, January 5, 1916.

Italian Soldiers' Fund

3rd List of Subscriptions

C. Capelli 5

Previously acknowledged 545

550

D. Beretta,

Hon. Treas.

care of Italian Consulate.

Shanghai, January 5, 1916.

Obituary

Sir G. S. Robertson

Reuter's Service

London January 4.—The death is

announced of Sir George Scott

Robertson, K. C. S. I.

Two Funerals

The funerals of Mr. J. Allan, and

Mr. J. H. Morrison took place

yesterday at the Bubbling Well

Cemetery. Both were very largely

attended, and the Rev. C. E. Darwent

conducted the ceremony in each case.

The flowers sent were numerous and

beautiful. The funeral of the late Mr.

J. Allan took place first, and the

following gentlemen acted as pall-

bearers: Mr. McMurdo, Mr. Elder,

Mr. McGregor, Mr. C. Wilson, Mr. H.

Wilson, and Mr. Brown.

Wreaths were sent by the follow'ng:

Mr. Chen Chang-yuen, Mr. and Mrs.

Lloyd, Alex. and Hugh Allan, Bob and

Jean, Wang Pei-fu, "Mother," Mrs.

Zee, Mr. Dalton, Mr. and Mrs. Ander-

son, Shanghai Junior Golf Club, Mr.

and Mrs. McGregor, Mr. Anderson,

Mr. Blomme, Mr. and Mrs. McMurdo,

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, and Mr. Ander-

son.

The funeral of the late Mr. Morrison

then took place, and the same gentle-

men as above named with the excep-

tion of Mr. P. B. Morrison acted as the

pallbearers. Wreaths were sent by

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Elder, Mr. and Mrs.

McGregor, Mr. George Grant, Shang-

hai Junior Golf Club, Mrs. Williams,

Mr. and Mrs. Todd, Mr. Andrew Wood,

Mr. H. T. Morrison, Mr. Lai Yip-sung,

Mr. P. Morrison, Mr. W. Smith, Mr.

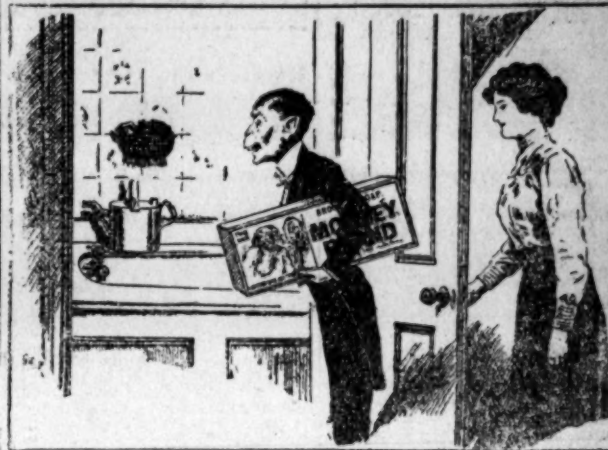
and Mrs. Richmann, Mr. and Mrs. Mc-

Murdo, Mr. and Mrs. Danstrom, Mr.

and Mrs. Marshall, Mr. Wang Ah-

long and the Marine Engineers

Association.

MONKEY BRAND
TAKES ROOMS!

TAKE THE BATHROOM—

MONKEY BRAND

will make the brass taps sparkle—ensure that the Bath itself be spotlessly white and clean—it will make tilework iridescent—while all the woodwork and paintwork will speak volumes for the wonders of this clean, wholesome non-greasy cleanser and polisher.

How clean and inviting the Bathroom looks after it has been cleaned with Monkey Brand! not a speck of dirt anywhere—everything sparkling, everything spick and span.

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COPPER LIKE GOLD—

TIN LIKE SILVER—

PAINT LIKE NEW.

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The Aristocracy of Foot Apparel

Here is just the sort of good footwear you are looking for. The finest new Walk-Over Styles and Models, the kind that are particularly pleasing; a fitting service that means the utmost in Comfort; values that insure all the satisfaction possible.

Come in tomorrow or whenever you are ready, for life is not worth living without Walk-Overs.

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For Women

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\$10.50 up.

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THE CHINA PRESS

Publication Office: Canton and Kiangse Rd., 5th
Floor, New York Office.

Washington Bureau: Metropolitan Bank Building
Fifth Avenue.

Paris Office: 10 Friedrichstrasse
Telephone: 1000.

London Office: 10 Abchurch Lane
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The Unknown Woman
At the Nativity

Jem Watters, the coal heaver, shed tears when a babe was born to him in his miserable room on Christmas Day. And his wife's name was Mary, too.

"The very newest member of the Watters family, at the moment was being soused in a small galvanised iron tub under the capable hands of Mrs. 'Arry Biddick, who had just 'urried to 'elp Mary, poor dear," writes W. S. Walkley in the *Ladies' Home Journal*.

"Watters, looking on, had lapsed into a brown study when the doctor said, 'What are you dreaming about, Jem?'"

"You'd never guess, doctor," said Jem with a rare smile; "never in the world—would you, now?"

"So Jem told him.

"It's about the barning of Jesus in the stable at Bethlehem, with all the folks from the inn and the animals there—sheep and goats and donkeys and camels. I was thinking it all over, and how hard it was for the Virgin to be crowded out of the inn and no other place to go but a stable. And then it comes to me. Who was the woman what washed and dressed the little Jesus baby that night, just like Mrs. Biddick's doing over there?"

"'Rest assured, some woman did it; they'll do something for a baby, women will. And so I was wondering who it was what first swaddled and cuddled and quieted the new-born Lord. She was a good woman, and somehow we could have been let in on who she was and what her name was. Don't you think so, sir?"

"The doctor nodded. He did not speak, through fear of breaking the thread of the naive recital of the unknown woman at the Nativity.

"You see, pursued Jem earnestly, 'almost every person that ever did anything to 'elp Jesus 'as got his place in the Bible. Take the shepherds watching their flocks; they didn't do anything for Jesus, but they're in. And the Wise Men—rich men, mind—carried gifts, which was easy for them, and they're prominent. But the poor woman what did more for Jesus'n the woman what washed his feet with her hair—why, we don't know nothing about her."

"It's me that I'm sorry for, not her," said Jem presently; "an I'm not finding fault with the Bible, understand; it's the grandest Book. The woman got her reward, I know. Can't you imagine 'ow proud and pleased she was when she found out all about the little fellow she'd fixed up? Man, yes! 'It was me that dressed the Jesus baby,' she'd be tellin' all the other women. And maybe she held Him in her lap when the Wise Men came in with their Christmas presents. Ah, it was a glorious night for the woman, I'm thinkin'!"

"The man's face positively shone as he visualised the scene in the lowly Bethlehem inn and saw with his own eyes the radiant face of the unknown woman who, rapt and glorified, was strangely like Mrs. 'Arry Biddick."

Travelles

Preston

PRESTON is a neat little American town of frame houses, lawns, churches, schools and electric lights, set grotesquely down on the east coast of the Island of Cuba, environed in jungle-clad mountains and tropical palms. Except for the tall coconut palms along its streets, Preston might be a village in Ohio.

Twelve years ago the site of this town was a wilderness. A few native farmers raised sugar cane thereabout, and extracted it by a primitive process, but for the most part the jungle possessed the land. Then a great American company decided that if a little cane could be raised along the east coast of Cuba, there was no reason why a great deal could not be produced.

The lands surrounding Nipe Bay, and reaching miles back into the interior, were bought and laid out in modern sugar plantations. Great mills were erected at Antilla, Preston and other towns. A safe harbor was dredged, and long piers reached out from the beach to place the sugar on the waiting ships. Apparently from nowhere came swarms of ragged natives to work in the fields for good wages, and the ships brought Yankees to run the mills. Within a few years, the Nipe Bay district became a prosperous agricultural section, with a population of 25,000.

If you climb a hill and overlook this great cane-growing section, it resembles a giant football gridiron. The lands are cut in all directions by wide parallel roads, much wider and more numerous than you would think necessary. As a matter of fact, these are required, not only to move the immense cane crop, but to check the fires which are apt to spring up, and might destroy the whole section if it were not thus divided.

THE MEXICAN MUDDLE
X.—Finding the Answer

By Frederic J. Haskin

EL PASO, Tex., November 23.—The Mexican problem today is the problem of a man. Breaking from the restraint of tyranny, the forces of revolution have burst all bounds and turned one of the richest lands on earth into a lawless chaos. The hour must bring forth a leader—a liberator with the grip of a Diaz, the constructive genius of a Bismarck, and the honesty of a Washington. Which of the many Mexican chiefs and generals is equal to the task?

The tragic revolutionary career of Francisco Madero proved for all time that only a strong man need hope for success. The honesty of his intentions is rarely questioned. His followers called him the Apostle. But he dreamed of a peaceful conquest, he was slow to suspicion, and over-reliant to use extreme measures, even against proven enemies. The very guns for his first revolt against Diaz were bought without his knowledge by clearer-sighted men, while he still hoped for a victory through the ballot. When he had won the presidency and his friends warned him of the web of intrigue spinning about him, he refused to believe that anyone would conspire against him. He paid for his trustfulness with his life.

Victoriano Huerta pinned his faith to the army. Where Madero trusted too little to his rifle, Huerta trusted too much. He took the presidency by force, and by force he attempted to hold it. The persistent opposition of the United States undoubtedly hastened his fall, but his ultimate defeat was inevitable. The Constitutionalist forces to the north and south of him would have overthrown his government in the end, because the people were not with him. Today he is a prisoner at Fort Bliss, a negligible figure, weeping because the United States government will not accept his parole.

There are still three leaders in the field, fighting for supremacy in Mexican affairs; Emiliano Zapata, Francisco Villa, and Venustiano Carranza. Less known in the United States than either of the others, Zapata is easily the most picturesque figure in the world today.

He is described as a bandit whose ruthlessness throws into insignificance the bloodiest deeds of any northern leader. His army is said to leave a wake of ruin and desolation. Yet Zapata has slept in the same little Indian village in the State of Morelos where three thousand men were quartered to hunt him down—slept soundly, too, for he knew that neither fear nor the hope of reward could induce the people of the village to betray him. To the Indians of Morelos he is an idol and a savior, a man to be adored and obeyed.

The strongholds of the Zapatistas lie south of Mexico City, a thousand miles from the American border, where the character of both people and country is quite different from that of the northern states. Morelos is one of the smallest Mexican states, and also one of the richest. The valleys are a riot of tropical vegetation, where sugar, rice and coffee thrive. The old Mexican land system, with its few immensely wealthy proprietors and its thousands of starving peons, flourished here at its worst. Here Zapata was born, himself of a poor family, here he chafed under the injustice and oppression of the old regime, and here he is supreme today.

As the head of a new Mexico, as the hand to guide the war-torn republic into peace and prosperity, there is no hope in Zapata. His illiteracy, his lack of training and insight forbid. He has promised the peons land and justice, but he is not the man to bring it to them. At best, even overlooking the numberless atrocities attributed to his troops, he is only a brave guerilla leader. Mexico must look elsewhere for a savior.

Innumerable descriptions have made Francisco Villa a well-known figure in the United States. He has been painted either as a bloodthirsty bandit or as a high-minded patriot with only the good of his country at heart. Perhaps in truth he is a little of both. He is impulsive and given to fits of rage, but he has withal some tolerance and considerable administrative ability. The Americans along the border, whose opinion after all is of first importance to the people of the United States, think well of Villa.

They point out that while he may lack executive capacity, he has the talent, peculiar to really big men, of picking his subordinates well. If Villa cannot do a job, he at least selects someone who can. He administered smoothly a thousand miles of railway, with mail and express service—no light task, as any railroad president can testify. Moreover, in

the days of his greatest power, Americans say that Villa was genuinely anxious to gain the good-will of the United States. In El Paso they still remember gratefully the battle of Tierra Blanca, when Villa marched his troops five miles from Juarez before giving battle, to prevent stray bullets from flying across the line.

Since the recognition of Carranza, rage has again brought the worst side of Villa's nature uppermost, and the border is full of tales of his ill-treatment of Americans. The discovery of half a million dollars currency in a safe at his brother's house by revenue agents, who entered with a search warrant for smuggled jewelry, also seems to cast some doubt on the purity of his motives.

In any event, as a solution of the Mexican problem, Villa is hopeless. His illiteracy puts him at the mercy of his aides and secretaries, who draft the flowing and eloquent documents he signs. The story of his early life, of the precarious years spent as a bandit in the Mexican hills with their utter lack of opportunity for any of the training essential to government, is well known. Obviously, such a man cannot direct the destinies of fifteen million people.

And what of Venustiano Carranza, recognized by the United States and the powers of Europe as head of the de facto government of Mexico? Of all the many leaders he is best fitted for the great task of reconstruction, and he alone will have a chance to show how far he is equal to the occasion. Cut off from supplies of ammunition it seems impossible that Villa and Zapata should hold out. Yet the Americans along the border, the men most intelligent and best fitted to judge, say that for troubled Mexico the end is not yet in sight.

Carranza is a perfect contrast in type to both Villa and Zapata, an excellent exemplification with them of the two great classes of Mexican society. He is of pure Spanish blood, and of excellent education, while both the other leaders are predominantly Indian and utterly unschooled. Carranza belongs to the landholding class, which makes his large following among the peons more remarkable. He is experienced in Mexican politics, having been governor of a state, while Villa and Zapata were hunted in the mountains. In common with every other leader, however, he promises a settlement of the land question, schools, and a juster suffrage.

In manner, he shows the characteristics of the aristocratic Mexican class. He is reserved, and haughtily dignified. Men who know him well describe him as decidedly anti-American. This, too, he shares with his class, who have not forgotten the war of 1846 and the loss of what is now the south-western United States.

What makes men doubtful of the stability of his regime is his absolutistic tendency. Americans say he shows the potentialities of a second Diaz. He will brook no opposition, tolerate no encroachment on his supremacy. Even the landholding class to which he belongs will be kept down. Reforms may be carried out, but only under his direction. And unless the signs are wrong, Mexico is done with despots, benevolent or otherwise. It will only be a matter of time until a new storm of revolution breaks out. So say Americans whose interests are in Mexico, who have followed the war from the beginning. They look for no more than a breathing spell under Carranza.

Will we ultimately be forced to intervention? It should be a last resort. The United States might conquer Mexico, though with immensely more difficulty and an immensely greater expenditure of money and life than the advocates of intervention imagine. It would be a conquest of blood, sustained by blood. Race feeling would make occupation one long battle. Any government we might set up would stand only so long as we supported it. The mere fact that a president won his chair by American bayonets would overthrow him the moment the bayonets were withdrawn.

Reconstruction must come from within. The crying need is for a leader. The hour is ripe. Lawless and terrorized, harried by bandits, exhausted by war, yet rich as an Eldorado, Mexico waits for the man.

From the Other Place

(From the Houston Post)

The Boston Advertiser says:—"Heaven is a place like Boston." This theory is not universally accepted and we hope it will not be, because the great majority seem to be too shy about going there anyway.

A Cross Section
Of Life Seen In
The Magazines

By G. Johns

Birth and death are the two supremely important events which form the basis for our vital statistics. In naming the high spots of life, marriage is usually included with them. But it is the in-between-times that make for happiness, and upon which, in after years, memory loves to linger.

Anna Steese Richardson, writing in McClure's, takes a current New York play as her text, and asks "What's the Use of Being Good?"

"Well, did you see 'Common Clay' last night?" Edna, who by the grace of a soap box kitchenette and a chafing dish expertly handled, is able to make an extremely good appearance on \$14 a week, nodded her reddish-brown head, and pursued the even tenor of polishing a pearly pink nail. I tried again.

"What did you think of it?" "Great," replied Edna, still wielding the buffer industriously, "but it never fooled me for a minute."

Do you think that anyone except a raving beauty like Jane Cowl could get away with a past like that? She goes wrong just because she wants good times. When she decides to start afresh, she falls for the first really nice chap she meets, as if she were saying to herself, "What's the use?" meaning what's the use of fighting when destiny and circumstances are against you. Destiny nothing! It was a good-looking man, a likeable man, and a girl who hasn't it in her to fight. In the last act she comes back from Paris with a Paquin outfit, and some Farrar high notes, to fall into the arms of the father of her illegitimate child. To be sure, he never saw her but once before in his life, but now he is just pining for her. And the audience siddles out talking about Prof. Baker's drama class at Harvard, the single standard of morality, and Jane Cowl's nifty headache bands.

"But in real life, how many of us could get away with it? Not one of us. Not one."

Taking Chances With Matrimony
Marriage is notoriously a gamble. You may like it, and again, you may not. Clarence Day, Jr., gives some conservative service on the subject in the Metropolitan:

My own plan of marriage, though I don't on the whole recommend it, is to know a woman really well first, and marry her afterward. I admit this is difficult. In practice, in fact, you may not arrive anywhere much. Either at marriage or knowing. I dare say I've left something out. Marriage is quite a job. If men faced that right at the start, they'd do better, perhaps. Some unions, of course, are of people of vague personality, who fit together easily like those soft, limp, shellless creatures one finds on the beach.

The Supreme Experience
We often hear of the joys of parenthood, but as every parent knows, there are also the sorrows. Each child takes its parents through the whole gamut of emotional experiences. Maude Radford Warren writing in Pearson's says:—

With birth, all or many of the most fundamental feelings are stirred. The woman is working for the life of her child, all her tender thoughts perhaps forgotten in the stress of the practical exigencies of the immortal transaction. Her husband it may be, has the harder part, in the waiting and suspense. No man can go through life without many racking hours, but no hours are so significant in the life of a man, as those when he is waiting for his child, for it is then that his real metal appears, not in what he does, but in what he thinks and feels. The measure of what he is and can be to his family and to the world is shown by the extent to which those hours purge him of himself. This hour of birth will be written of for ever, and felt for ever, not only because it means another life in the world, for good or ill, but also because it marks the dedication of a father and mother to their hardest work, to their most self-sacrificing service, and to an investment that, despite all it costs, pays in the long run the securest dividends.

Petting the Only Child
H. Addington Bruce, a specialist on child psychology, gives some interesting statistics in the Century about the only child, quoting from a census of "only children" undertaken a few years ago by the psychological department of Clark University. Definite information was obtained as to nearly 400 "only children."

In their social relations, only 20 were reported as normal, while 134 out of a total of 269 got along badly with other children, usually because they were unwilling, or did not know how, to make concessions, and were stubbornly set on having their own way. Of 245 in attendance at school, more than 100 were recorded as not being normally interested in active games.

German Man Power

Dealing with the question, "Are We Being Fooled?" in regard to German Man Power, the Daily Mail publishes two extremely interesting analyses of German Man Power, the vital question of the war, one by Mr. E. W. Wile, for many years correspondent in Berlin, the other by Mr. Joseph McCabe, the author of "Treitschke and the Great War" equally well known as a leading authority on Germany.

NO

By Frederic William Wile
Late Berlin Correspondent of The Daily Mail and Author of "Men Around the Kaiser."

In the midst of a world of muddle, waste, and procrastination, a new and highly efficacious cure for the blues has reached London.

It is strictly up to date and it is made in Germany. It consists of the 10,300th page of officially acknowledged German casualties, and it denotes that the enemy's losses in the field are certainly not below 3,700,000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners, for the closely packed pages contain on the average 360 names each. Before me as I write lie Lists Nos. 763 to 800 inclusive for the first twenty-two days of November. They contain a total of 195,460 names, or 8,855 a day.

As the German military authorities, for reasons best known to themselves, do not publish their official casualties (except non-coms.), and the lists are necessarily incomplete, we may safely compute the enemy's day-by-day attrition in Russia, France, Flanders, Turkey, and Serbia at close on 10,000 every twenty-four hours. British military authorities, I believe, possess evidence that the German lists do not err on the side of under-estimation.

The estimate of German wastage as 10,000 a day is not a figure manufactured from late lists in support of my theory that the Deutsche Verlustlisten are a capital panacea for November glooms. The tell-tale sheets—the exact size of a 1d. London evening paper, three closely crammed columns to the page—have been accumulating on my desk since the hour the war began, and if I piled them perpendicularly they would long ago have formed a many columned peristyle towering to the ceiling. In all the world's history there has never been such a death-toll. If it is kept up to the mark for Imperial William's cynosure, it must sicken even him at heart every time he contemplates the rivers of red ink which have been spilled in the recording of it. It must nauseate him for less sentimental reasons besides, for the German General Staff knows that to have the Teutonic armies used up at the

Bringing Up Father

By George McManus



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German Man Power

(Continued from Page 6)

cent and apprehensive public with some secret that were better guarded. And a sober analysis of these official and easily accessible figures will inform any person that Germany has at the present time between eleven and twelve million effectives, and that we are wearing these down at a rate of less than two millions a year.

The Inefficient

The German census of 1910 revealed that at that time there were in the country 13,808,133 males of military age. It is estimated in all authoritative publications, and the estimate may easily be checked, that in July 1914 the addition to the population was about 2,886,000. From the census itself, which gives the age of the entire population, we gather what proportion of these must be accounted of military age. Indeed, the actual figures of the yearly increase are given in the Statistisches Jahrbuch. It is, in other words, an indisputable fact that Germany began the war with at least 14 1/2 million men of military age.

How many of these had been re-

jected as inefficient? Again the figures are public property, and are annually published in so readily accessible a work as the Statistisches Jahrbuch (an official publication). Yet the most reckless and amazing figures are current in England, and it is plain that we have here one of the thoroughly unsound bases of the optimistic estimate. The German military authorities reject every year a little over a thousand convicted criminals and about 36,000 a year as "inefficient" (Untaugliche). I have, in order to ascertain closely what proportion of the actual men of military age have been rejected, examined the figures over a period of twenty-five years. When we allow for deaths during those twenty-five years—a strict allowance, based on the census figures—we see plainly that, of the living male population of military age, less than three-quarters of a million have been "rejected as inefficient," to quote the official description. But the optimistic estimate I am examining is based on the supposition that three millions or, some say, three and a half millions have been rejected as inefficient.

This remarkable and mischievous blunder seems to be due to some person whose acquaintance with Germany is, to say the least, imper-

fect. Between the efficient and the inefficient the German military authorities annually set aside a number of men whom they describe as "less efficient," or not quite up to the standard (minder Taugliche). Even if these be added to the inefficient we have by no means a total of three millions. The class averages about 120,000 a year, and, if we allow for deaths, the total of these minder Taugliche among the living population is considerably less than two millions. But they are not "inefficient" and are not "rejected," even in time of peace. They are allotted to the Landsturm or third line of defence. The Landsturm is being drawn upon today, and even this class of it must count among Germany's effectives. We know, in fact, that the standard has been lowered, and there has been a re-examination even of "unfit."

Some of our optimists seem to have made the more startling blunder of classing a third category with the inefficient. Every year the authorities set aside about 260,000 youths as "efficient in the future." They are explicitly allotted to the Supplementary Reserve, are entirely fit, and are the men whom Germany will train in time of war.

Wear and Tear
Germany therefore began the war with 14 1/2 million effectives, if we include the "less efficient." At what rate are we wearing them down? The Prussian casualties to September 28 were 1,916,143. We may therefore take it that the current estimate, for the whole of Germany, of three million casualties in the first year of the war is fairly safe. It was a year of aggression, and consequently one of high casualties. Now we may guess that about 40 per cent. of our casualties return, sooner or later, to the field, and it will hardly be suggested that the Germans are less successful. Let us, to be quite safe, assume a dead loss of two million men per year. But your optimist seems generally to forget that more than half a million annually reach military age, and this reduces the dead annual loss to 1 1/2 millions.

The situation really is, therefore, that at the present time Germany has about 12 million men of military age, apart from the inefficient, and we are wearing these down at the net rate of 1 1/2 millions a year. How far industrial needs affect the situation cannot be stated with precision. It can, however, be precisely

stated that Germany has five million men just under or over military age (and not over the age of 55), that she has attracted a large number of skilled workers from neutral countries, that she has large numbers of Belgians and Poles and prisoners of war doing even skilled work, and that she has (as the German Press daily shows) gone far beyond us in the education and organisation of woman-labor.

In face of these notorious facts—and a somewhat similar analysis

might be made of Germany's material resources—we must regard the current illusion as gravely prejudicial to England's action. A "war of attrition" is impossible. To rely on a sort of passive resistance is to head straight for an indecisive peace, a lowered prestige, and an unimaginable economic burden. Nothing but a drastic and whole-hearted organisation of this nation's resources can hope to prevail over so powerful and drastically organised an antagonist.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 5, 1915.
Money and Bullion

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| Mexican Dollars: Market rate | 73.00 |
| Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch | — |
| Bar Silver | 1865 |
| Copper Cash | per tael 1865 |

Sovereigns:
buying rate @ 2-6% Tls. 7.84
Exch. @ 73.3-Mex. \$ 10.69
Peking Bar 369
Native Interest04

Latest London Quotations
Bar Silver 25% d.
Bank rate of discount 5%
Market rate of discount:—
1 m-s %
3 m-s %
6 m-s %
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s
Ex. Paris on London Fr. 27.76
Ex. N.Y. on London T.T. \$ 4.74%
Consols f —

Exchange Quotations
London T.T. 2-6%
London Demand 2-6%
India T.T. 190
Paris T.T. 251
Paris Demand 551%
Hamburg T.T. —
Hamburg Demand —
New York T.T. 60%
New York Demand 60%
Hongkong T.T. 83%
Japan T.T. 83%
Batavia T.T. 140%

Banks' Buying Rates
London 4 m-s. Cds. 2-7%
London 4 m-s. Docy. 2-7%
London 6 m-s. Cds. 2-7%
London 6 m-s. Docy. 2-8%
Paris 4 m-s. 369%
Hamburg 4 m-s. —
New York 4 m-s. 69%

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE
FOR JANUARY
Hk. Tls. 1-Francs 7.02
Gold \$ 1-Hk. Tls. 3.92
Hk. Tls. 1-Yen 1.34
Hk. Tls. 1-Rupees 2.14
Hk. Tls. 1-Roubles 2.28
Hk. Tls. 1-Mex. \$ 1.50

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.
Exchange Quotations
On Germany—
Tel. Transfers 261% nom.
Demand 262
Bank Drafts, 4 m-s. 263%
Credits, 4 m-s.
Docy. Bills, 4 m-s. 307
Docy. Bills, 6 m-s. 310

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange
Bank of China
(Shanghai Branch)
Mexican Dollars, 72.975
Chinese Dollars, 72.90
On Peking, Demand, 105%
On Tientsin, Demand, 106%
On Newchwang, Demand, 85%
On Hankow, Demand, 103%
On Chungking, Demand, 105%
On Nanchang, Demand, 74%
On Foochow, Demand, 98%
On Amoy, Demand, 72%
On Swatow, Demand, 99%
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, 63%
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, 72%
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, 88%
January 5, 1916.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service
London, January 4.—Following are today's rubber prices:—
Plantation, First Latex.
a. d. s. d.
Spot 4 2 to 4 3 1/2
April to June delivery, 4 1 1/2 to 4 3 1/2
Tendency of market, quieter.
Last Quotation, London, January 3:—
a. d. s. d.
Spot 4 2 to 4 3
April to June delivery, 4 1 to 4 2
Tendency of market, very firm with little offering.
Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Kimmel and Co., London:—
Spot price standard quality, ribbed smoked sheet, 4s. 1d.
Spot price standard quality, first crepe, 4s. 1 1/2d.
Market is quiet, prices are slightly weaker.

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U. K. Metal Market

Reuter's Service
London, January 4.—Following are today's metal market prices:—
a. d.
Standard Copper G.M.B. f.o.b. \$7 10 0
American Electrolytic 99 99% Copper f.o.b. 111 0 0
Lead L.B. c.i.f. per ton nominal 34 0 0
Soft lead "Spanish" f.o.b. 30 15 0
Tinplates, L.C.W. 20-24 100 lbs. 112 Sheets per Case tin lined Cases without hoops f.o.b. Wales 0 25 5
Muntz Metal, f.o.b. London or Liverpool (less 1/4%) 0 0 13 3/4
Standard Tin (Cash) 174 0 0
Spelter (ordy, sort) f.o.b. 83 0 0
Standard tin (3 mths) 175 0 0

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, January 5, 1916.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Official
Langkats Tls. 35.00
Shanghai Gas Tls. 31.00
Almas Tls. 22.50
Anglo Dutch Tls. 8.10
Anglo Dutch x N.I. Tls. 8.35
Anglo Javans Tls. 19.50
Bukits Tls. 7.60
Bukits Tls. 7.60
Bukits Tls. 7.75
Butes Tls. 2 1/4
Chemors Tls. 3.00
Chemors Tls. 2.95
Chengs Tls. 5.75
Chengs Tls. 5.90
Chengs Tls. 6.00
Consolidated Tls. 6.15
Dominions Tls. 22.00
Dominions Tls. 23.00
Dominions Tls. 22.00
Gulias "L" Tls. 12.75
Java Consolidated Tls. 22.00
Kamuntings Tls. 15.60
Kamuntings Tls. 15.25
Kamuntings Tls. 15.50
Kapulas Tls. 1.55
Karans Tls. 22.00
Kota Bahroses Tls. 17.00
Kota Bahroses Tls. 17.75
Kota Bahroses Tls. 17.80
Permatas Tls. 7.50
Repah Tls. 2.00
Samagagas Tls. 1.60
Seekees Tls. 9.50
Seekees Tls. 10.0 0
Semambus Tls. 2.60
Senawangs Tls. 27.50
Senawangs Tls. 28.00
Shai Malay (Pref.) Tls. 15.00
Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 3.30
Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 3.40
Sungai Duri Tls. 12.75
Taipingas Tls. 3.80
Tanah Merah Tls. 12.00
Ziangbes Tls. 9.25
Ziangbes Tls. 9.50
Anglo Dutch x N.I. Tls. 8.50
Direct Business Reported:
Anglo Dutch Tls. 8.30
Anglo Javans Tls. 19.50
Batu Amans Tls. 2.90
Consolidated Tls. 6.10
Consolidated Tls. 6.25
Kota Bahroses Tls. 17.25
Kota Bahroses Tls. 17.50
Samagagas Tls. 1.57 1/2
Senawangs Tls. 28.00
Tanah Merah Tls. 11.75

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, January 5, 1916.
BUSINESS DONE
Official
Samagagas Tls. 1.60 cash
Taipingas Tls. 3.55 cash
Taipingas Tls. 3.55 cash
Ziangbes Tls. 9.10 cash
Bukits Tls. 7.50 cash
Bukits Tls. 7.60 cash
Bukits Tls. 7.75 cash
Chengs Tls. 5.50 cash
Semambus Tls. 28.00 cash
Anglo Javans Tls. 19.50 cash
Anglo Javans Tls. 19.25 cash
Seekees Tls. 9.50 cash
Kotas Tls. 17.10 cash
Kotas Tls. 17.00 cash
Kotas Tls. 17.10 cash
Pahangs Tls. 3.15 cash
Dominions Tls. 22.00 cash
Dominions Tls. 22.60 cash
Kamuntings Tls. 15.25 cash
Repahs Tls. 2.00 cash
Kotas Tls. 17.20 cash
Kotas Tls. 17.75 January
Almas Tls. 22.50 January
Uobris Tls. 2.80 cash
Kapulas Tls. 1.60 cash
Kapulas Tls. 1.50 cash
Kotas Tls. 18.00 cash
Direct
Dominions Tls. 22.00 cash
Consolidateds Tls. 6.25 cash
Sungai Duris Tls. 16.50 cash
Yangtsepoos Tls. 6.00 cash
Dominions Tls. 22.00 cash
Dominions Tls. 23.00 cash
Sungai Duris Tls. 16.75 January
Taipingas Tls. 3.70 cash
Semambus Tls. 2.50 cash
Dominions Tls. 23.25 January
Bukits Tls. 8.00 January
Langkats Tls. 35.00 cash
Karans Tls. 20.00 cash
Anglo Javans Tls. 21.00 January
Gulias Tls. 12.75 cash
Gulias Tls. 14.00 cash
Chengs Tls. 5.55 cash
Anglo Javans Tls. 19.75 cash
Anglo Javans Tls. 19.50 cash
Butes Tls. 2.10 cash
Samagagas Tls. 1.60 cash
Pahangs Tls. 3.40 cash
Tebongs Tls. 35.50 cash

JAPANESE INVADE THE MANCHESTER MARKETS

Their Success Asserted To Be Due To Extra Care in Manufacture

London, November 17.—Commenting on the fact that reference was recently made in a market report to samples of shirtings of Japanese make which would stand comparison with the production of good Lancashire manufacturers, the Manchester Guardian remarks:—
"This competition is not confined to shirtings, and we are informed that shippers in Manchester have before them samples of a considerable range of Japanese goods, including dhotees with colored borders. It has generally been supposed that the Japanese standard of labor was not equal to the production of these high-class goods, and it is possible of course that samples produced under special conditions may give a wrong impression of the possibilities of manufacture generally. The Japanese are taking increasing quantities of American cotton, and it is probable that these goods are made from it, though we do not know that they are; possibly they may take a little more trouble over Indian cotton than Lancashire spinners—with their operatives to placate—are able to do. The rather disturbing circumstance is that the Japanese are not merely making these goods, but are offering them at remarkably low prices. Of course they have advantages over us now. The artificial conditions of the cotton supply induced by the state of American exchange, the shortage of labor, which has increased the cost of production and caused a rapid advance in value, and the great increases in freight and other expenses have helped to make our goods comparatively dear. Japan's labor is always cheap, it has low freights, and it is possible enough that some form of bounty or special rates help the manufacturer or shipper. And, probably, these goods of theirs represent a policy of dumping or the deliberate intention to make an attack on our trade while we are at a disadvantage. It is disagreeable but it is the sort of thing that we have to face, and have faced before. It is impossible, while the war is on to estimate the menace, but it is well that we should not disregard it.
In reference to the above, Mr. T. Bristol writes to the Manchester Guardian:—
"I have recently left India, having been connected with the cotton trade there for 15 years. It is not quite true to assume that the competition you mention has arisen since the war. Months before this disturbance was thought of Japanese goods were being imported, and I had a good many samples to quote against drill and colored zephyrs, at prices I could not touch. Japanese peepal drill I had to quote against at 8 1/2 a. per lb. The cost of producing the same in Bombay from Indian cotton at 275 rs. per candy is as follows:—Cotton up to spindle, 6.6 a. per lb.; spindle charges, 1.5 a. per lb.; weaving charges, 1.5 a. per lb.; total 9.6 a. per lb. The Japanese drill was a little better cloth than the Indian drill, being produced from superior cotton. The colored zephyrs showed the same comparative difference, (and, moreover, being manufactured from approximately 30's counts, they cannot be manufactured by the Indian mills from Indian cotton.

Commercial Cables
Reuter's Service
London, January 4.—Following are today's rates, prices and deliveries:—
Consols 2 1/2 % for account. 155 1/2
Cheques on London at Paris Fcs. 27.80
T.T. on London at New York \$4.74 1/4
Bar Silver Spot 26 1/2 d.
Egyptian Cotton Brown 10s. 50d.
Scinde and Bengal Cotton 6s. 10d.
Mid-American Cotton 8s. 12d.
Plantation Rubber 4s. 3 1/2 d.
to 4s. 2d.
Deliveries China Silk 355 bales
Deliveries Canton Silk 95 bales
Deliveries Japan Silk 68 bales

LOCAL EXCHANGE MARKET

Messrs. Maitland and Pearson write as follows in their weekly exchange market report:—
"The London price of silver is 7 1/2 d. up since our last circular 26 1/2 d.; our local rate for T.T. on London has responded to the extent of 1/4 d., to 2s. 6 1/2 d. We understand that the rise in London is principally due to the operations of Bombay speculators. Our local rate remains at one penny below the parity of silver, based on the old scale of charges, and unless a large and continued demand for silver from the Continent and British mint is forthcoming, there is every likelihood of easier rates. Locally our rates are steady, but the prospect of improved deliveries in imports is good, while exports are likely to be slack for the next two months. Our local stock of rupee and bar silver is reported at Tls. 41,925,000 another Tls. 224,000 down. The stock of Mexican dollars is \$21,850,000, i.e., \$110,000 lower.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

| STOCK | Closing Quotations |
|--|--------------------|
| Banks | |
| H. K. & S. B. | 82 1/2 |
| Chartered 53 1/2 | |
| Russo-Asiatic 187 1/2 N. | |
| Cathay, ordy. 2.55 B. | |
| Cathay, pref. 6.70 | |
| Marine Insurances | |
| Canton 42 1/2 | |
| North China 182 1/2 | |
| Union of Canton 95 1/2 | |
| Yangtze 82 1/2 S. | |
| Fire Insurances | |
| China Fire 152 B. | |
| Hongkong Fire 140 1/2 S. | |
| Shipping | |
| Indo-China Pref. Tls. 126 B. | |
| Indo-China Def. Tls. 126 B. | |
| Shanghai Tug Tls. 19 1/2 | |
| Shanghai Tug Tls. 53 B. | |
| Kochien Tls. 20 B. | |
| Mining | |
| Kaiping Tls. 12.35 | |
| Oriental Cons. 35s. | |
| Philippine Tls. 3.8 | |
| Raub Tls. 3.8 | |
| Docks | |
| Hongkong Dock 53 B. | |
| Shanghai Dock Tls. 59 B. | |
| New Eng. Works Tls. 9 B. | |
| Wharves | |
| Shanghai Wharf Tls. 92 1/2 B. | |
| Hongkong Wharf 57 B. | |
| Lands and Hotels | |
| Anglo-French Land Tls. 106 B. | |
| China Land Tls. 50 N. | |
| Shanghai Land Tls. 106 | |
| Wei-hai-wei Land Tls. 3 | |
| Central Stores 54 1/2 B. | |
| China Realty (ord.) Tls. 60 B. | |
| China Realty (pref.) Tls. 52 B. | |
| Cotton Mills | |
| E-wo Tls. 140 B. | |
| E-wo Pref. Tls. 111 B. | |
| International Tls. 72 B. | |
| International Pref. Tls. 75 B. | |
| Laou-kung-mow Tls. 71 B. | |
| Soo Chee Tls. 42 B. | |
| Shanghai Cotton Tls. 90 B. | |
| Kung Yik Tls. 14 B. | |
| Yangtze Tls. 5.60 B. | |
| Yangtze Pref. Tls. 110 | |
| Industrials | |
| Anglo-German Ry. 95 1/2 N. | |
| Butler Tile Tls. 23 N. | |
| China Flour Mill Tls. 6 S. | |
| China Sugar 125 1/2 S. | |
| Green Island 110.10 S. | |
| Langkats Tls. 35 S. | |
| Major Bros. Tls. 5 | |
| Shanghai Sumatra Tls. 130 B. | |
| Stores | |
| Hall & Holtz 118 B. | |
| Livelihood 162 1/2 | |
| Lane, Crawford 100 | |
| Moutrie 38 N. | |
| Watson 86 1/2 | |
| Weeks 119 | |
| Rubbers (Local) | |
| Alma Tls. 22 1/2 B. | |
| Amherst Tls. 2 B. | |
| Anglo-Java Tls. 19 B. | |
| Anglo-Dutch Tls. 8 1/2 x | |
| N.I. B. Tls. 51 | |
| Batu Aman 1913 Tls. 2.70 B. | |
| Bukit Toh Alang Tls. 7.65 B. | |
| Bute Tls. 2 1/4 B. | |
| Chemor United Tls. 2.90 B. | |
| Chempedak Tls. 20 B. | |
| Cheng Tls. 6 B. | |
| Consolidated Tls. 6 B. | |
| Dominion Tls. 22 B. | |
| Gula Kalumpung Tls. 13 1/2 B. | |
| Java Consolidated Tls. 29 1/2 S. | |
| Kamunting Tls. 15 1/2 B. | |
| Kapaya Tls. 1.55 S. | |
| Kapayang Tls. 20 | |
| Karan Tls. 22 B. | |
| Kota Bahroses Tls. 18 B. | |
| Kroewek Java Tls. 28 1/2 S. | |
| Padang Tls. 23 B. | |
| Pengkalan Durian Tls. 16 1/2 B. | |
| Permatas Tls. 7 1/2 B. | |
| Repah Tls. 1.90 B. | |
| Samagaga Tls. 1.60 B. | |
| Seekee Tls. 10 B. | |
| Semambu Tls. 2.60 B. | |
| Senawang Tls. 27 1/2 B. | |
| Shanghai Klobang Tls. 7 1/2 B. | |
| Shai Malay-Pref. Tls. 15 S. | |
| Shanghai Pahang Tls. 3.40 B. | |
| Sungala Tls. 3 1/2 B. | |
| Sungai Duri Tls. 17 1/2 B. | |
| Sun Manggis Tls. 7 1/2 B. | |
| Talping Tls. 3.90 B. | |
| Tanah Merah Tls. 12 B. | |
| Tebong Tls. 38 B. | |
| Uobri Tls. 2 1/2 B. | |
| Ziangbe Tls. 9 1/2 B. | |
| Miscellaneous | |
| C. I. & E. Lumber Tls. 160 B. | |
| Culty Dairy Tls. 18 | |
| Shai Elec. and Ash 33 N. | |
| Shanghai Trams Tls. 91 B. | |
| Shanghai Gas Tls. 31 S. | |
| Horse Bazaar Tls. 26 | |
| Shanghai Mercury Tls. 30 | |
| Shai Telephone Tls. 98 | |
| Shai Waterworks Tls. 300 | |
| S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers. | |

December Rubber Outputs

Messrs. Holliday and Co., Ltd., have received telegraphic advices from their Singapore Agents that the estimated output of dry rubber from the Sumpia Rubber Estate for the month of December was 4,590 lbs.
Messrs. R. N. Trueman and Co. are in receipt of telegraphic advices from their Straits agents, giving the estimated output of dry rubber for the past month as under:—
The Batu Anam (Johore) Rubber Estates, Ltd., 14,351 lbs.
The Semambu Rubber Estates, Ltd., 11,591 lbs.
We are informed by Messrs. Meyer and Messer that the output of rubber from the Shanghai-Kelantan Rubber Estates, Ltd., for the month of December was 5,135 lbs.
Messrs. Meyer and Messer inform us that the output of dry rubber for the month of December from the Kota Bahroses Rubber Estates Ltd. was 41,500 lbs.
The output of dry rubber for the month of December from the Amherst Rubber Estate Ltd. was 2,400 lbs.

The Venus Fire & Marine Assurance Co., Ltd.

Chairman: Mr. Tang Shao-yi
Head Office: Shanghai.
Branches all over China.

The Venus Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

Chairman: Mr. Tang Shao-yi
Head Office: Shanghai.
Branches all over China.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Beschouwing en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat: "The output of crude oil for January 4 was 135 tons."

Singapore Rubber Auction

December 22 and 23, 1915

Following were the prices realised at the Singapore rubber auction held on December 22 and 23:—

| Sheet | per pol. |
|---|----------|
| Smoked Fine Ribbed @ 198-180 | |
| Smoked Good Ribbed 176-163 | |
| Smoked Fine Plain 181-167 | |
| Smoked Good Plain 160 | |
| Unsmoked Fine Ribbed 175-160 | |
| Unsmoked Good Ribbed 163-146 | |
| Unsmoked Fine Plain 183-166 | |
| Unsmoked Good Plain 171-140 | |
| Crepe | |
| Fine Pale Thin 199-185 | |
| Good Pale Thin 187-180 | |
| Good Pale Blanket 179-178 | |
| Fine Brown 184-166 | |
| Good Brown 176-144 | |
| Good Dark 171-140 | |
| Barky 151-126 | |
| Scrap | |
| Virgin and Pressed 141-116 | |
| Loose 118-70 | |
| Sheet | |
| Cupwashing 161-122 | |
| London quotations: | |
| Fine ribbed smoked Sheet 3s. 7d. | |
| Fine pale Crepe 3s. 7d. | |
| Catalogued for sale Fcls: 625/- | |
| Sold Fcler: 405/- | |
| The Rubber market has been practically unchanged during the past week. Our auction yesterday opened up firm, with prices varying from \$191-180 for ribbed smoked Sheet, and from \$191-185 for fine pale Crepe. During the afternoon the demand slackened off and the same grades sold at a few points less. Brown and palish Crepes were, however, in strong demand throughout the day at prices almost in level with those for prime grades. The auction was continued this morning when a firmer competition again set in. Fine ribbed smoked Sheet reached \$193, and fine pale Crepe touched \$199. The prices were irregular, but the market on the whole fairly strong. Banks' buying rate on London 3 m-s 2s. 4 1/2-32d. Banks' buying rate on London demand 2s. 4 1/2d. Banks' buying rate on New York demand 56 1/2 (Meyer and Messer) | |

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International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60, Wall Street, New York.
London Branch:
21, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up U.S. \$3,250,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits U.S. \$4,210,000
U.S. \$7,460,000

London Bankers:
Bank of England,
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents
All over the World.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in all the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.
G. HOGG, Manager.

1-A, Kiukiang Road.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road; Tel. Nos. 2593-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914

"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."

Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital \$30,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital 14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00
Liabilities 10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:

Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tung, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-kai.

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-pei, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.

Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.

Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M.A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.

Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.

BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:

The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

</

Fruit

For further information, rates of passage money and freight, apply to
THE AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, Agents.
Telephone No. 3229. 53 Szachuen Road

LIGHT TYPE A.M.
DARK TYPE P.M.

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.
(Swiss Establishment)

Will sell within their salesroom
134-135A, Szechuen Road
On Saturday, the 8th inst.
at 10 a.m.

Bedroom sets, dining room sets,
drawing room sets complete,
also chairs, sofas, stoves, desks,
easy chairs, wardrobes, tables,
etc., etc.

ALSO
One Oliver Typewriter No. 5
Ten doz. Safety Razors.

" " Felt Hats.
and a long line of useful sundries
Now on View

Municipal Notification.

No. 2344

PUBLIC SCHOOL.

THE School will re-open on
Thursday, January 6, at 8.45 a.m.
Forms for the admission of new
pupils may be obtained on applica-
tion to the Headmaster, and should
be presented by the new pupils
themselves when attending at the
School for examination and admis-
sion on Wednesday, January 5,
between the hours of 9.30 and 11.30
a.m.

The attention of parents is
directed to the following scale of
monthly fees:—Upper School, for
a day of 6 hours, \$12; Lower
School, for a day of 4½ hours, \$8;
Kindergarten, for a day of 3 hours,
\$5.

Extra Subjects:—
Piano \$5
Shorthand 2
Chinese 1

For a family of two children a
reduction of 20 per cent., and for
one of three or more children a
reduction of 33½ per cent., will
be made.

By order,
J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.
Council Room,
Shanghai, January 3, 1916.

Municipal Notification.

No. 2345

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
THE School will re-open on Thurs-
day, January 6, at 8.45 a.m.

Forms for the admission of new
pupils may be obtained on applica-
tion to the Headmistress, and should
be presented by the new pupils
themselves when attending at the
School (28 Boone Road) for
examination and admission on
Wednesday January 5, between the
hours of 9.30 and 11.30 a.m.

The attention of parents is direct-
ed to the following scale of monthly
fees:—Upper School.

Children over 10 years \$12
Children under 10 years 8
Lower School 8
Kindergarten 5

For a family of two children a
reduction of 20 per cent., and for
one of three or more children a
reduction of 33½ per cent., will
be made.

By order,
J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.
Council Room,
Shanghai, January 3, 1916. 8304-J-6

THE SHANGHAI KLEBAN RUBBER
ESTATE, LTD.

(IN LIQUIDATION)

NOTICE is hereby given that the
Transfer Books of the Company
will be closed from Thursday the
6th to Monday the 10th day of
January, 1916, both days inclusive.

C. J. L. STEWART,
Liquidator.
8272

MOTOR?
WEST 1090.
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO.

Business and Official
- - - Notices - - -LARGE, AIRY,
COMFORTABLE
FLAT FOR RENT

in heart of city

We have for rent, from
Febr. 1st, the second floor
of 73, Szechuen Road, at
present undergoing altera-
tions and redecoration.
This apartment is large, airy,
and one of the most comfort-
able in the downtown
district. Long lease if desired.
The rent is reasonable.

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.,

25, Kiangse Road
Telephone No. 2021

Willard
Keeping Busy
Since people have learned how much
Willard Service means towards good start-
ing and lighting, we haven't much time
for loafing.
H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO.
TEL 2688
Free inspection of any battery at any time

The Chinese Telegraph Administration
WIRELESS SERVICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties concerned that the
Administration's new Wireless Telegraph Station at Foochow will be
open for general public correspondence with ships at sea on and
after the 1st of January, 1916.

With regard to the handling of radiotelegrams the Station
is governed by the Rules of the International Radiotelegraphic
Convention of 1912 and the Service Regulations appertaining
thereto.

The rates applicable to wireless messages may be obtained
on application to the Telegraph Office.
The entire charge for wireless messages must be collected
from the Senders.

For the convenience of Ship Stations the following informa-
tion is supplied:—

Name: **FOOCHOW**
Nationality: **Chinese**
Geographical position: Longitude **119° 18' E.**
Latitude **26° 7' N.**
XOW

Call Signal:
Normal Range in Nautical
miles: **650 by day; 1800 by night**

Radiotelegraphic System
used with the nature of
transmitting system: **"Telefunken" singing
quenched spark; 5 K.W.
in the antenna.**

Wave-lengths in metres: **600, 1200, 1800, 2100.**

Nature of Service per-
formed: **Public radiotelegraphic
service with Ship Sta-
tions and other Coast
Stations in China.**

Working Hours (China
Coast time, 8 hours East
of Greenwich): **8 a.m. to 10 p.m.**

Coast Charges: per word **Frc. 0.50**

N.B.—The promptest attention to call is ensured by the ships
using a sending wave-length of 600 metres.

Shanghai, 5th January, 1916.

T. K. Tow,
Manager.

Shell Motor Spirit

Increase of Price

Owing to the great increase in
freight and the cost of packing the
price of "Shell Motor Spirit" is
increased from this date to \$0.75
per American gallon.

The Central Garage Co., Ltd.
Telephone: 3809. 2A, Jinkse Road.
8336-J-6

FOR SALE

If you have an old SEWING MACHINE
of any make, and wish to buy a
new one, we will make you a liberal
allowance for it.

Singer Sewing Machine Co.,
Sales Department,
Phone 2736. P. 474, Nanking Road,
and 21A, Haining Road.
8271-J-7

THE CENTRAL GARAGE
CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD.

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day
and Night.

Telephone 3809.

In the United States Court
for China

In the Matter of the Last Will and
Testament of James Nelson
Jameson, Deceased.

Pursuant to an order of said
Court notice is hereby given to all
persons having claims against the
estate of James Nelson Jameson,
deceased, to present the same, with
vouchers to William P. Lambe, Co-
administrator, or Charles Derre
McGrath, Co-administrator of his
estate, on or before July 6, 1916, and
all persons owing debts to said
deceased are hereby notified to make
payment of the same in due course
to said Co-administrators.

William P. LAMBE,
Co-administrator,
3, Kiukiang Road,
Charles Derre McGrath,
Mustard and Co.,
Shanghai, China, January 6, 1916.
8335

EDUCATIONAL

GERMAN LADY wishes to give
German lessons. Apply to Box 77,
THE CHINA PRESS.
8324-J-9

GERMAN LESSONS wanted by
a young lady, experienced teacher
preferred. Please state terms, etc.
to Box 80, THE CHINA PRESS.
8326-J-8

LESSONS IN DANISH wanted
by lady. States terms to Box 72,
THE CHINA PRESS.
8319-J-11

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

FIRST FLOOR of large godown,
conveniently located, to let. Rent
reasonable, with immediate posses-
sion. Apply to Box No. 75, THE
CHINA PRESS.
8330-J-12

MEDICAL

MADAME MIZKIEWITZ. Ac-
coucheuse of the Vienna Midwifery
and Gynecological Medical School.
May be consulted by ladies on all
Gynecological and Midwifery mat-
ters. 13 Museum Road. Telephone
1470, Shanghai.
T.S.

APARTMENTS WANTED

TWO ROOMS or small flat,
wanted, suitable light house-keeping,
near Szechuen Road; references, if
required. Apply to Box 84, THE
CHINA PRESS.
8331-J-12

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, houses containing four
rooms. Monthly rental \$28. Apply
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8315-J-11

TO LET, from January 15th,
half house (flat) consisting of two
delightfully large rooms, reception
hall, verandah, bathroom, kitchen,
servants' quarters and garage,
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8303-J-8

BROADWAY TERRACE. Cosy
4-roomed houses in Broadway, every
convenience and close to trams.
Apply to 10, Yangtzepoo Road.
T.F.

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TRANSLATOR, who has con-
siderable experience in legal, con-
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-
mercial and official translation
work, undertakes translation in
English and Chinese of agreements,
petitions, letters, legal documents,
advertisements, and commercial
documents, etc. Please apply to
Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a, Peking
Road, or P. D., 131, Haining Road,
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1883

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ROOMS BY DAY OR
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Houseboat for Hire

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14-15 Quinsan Gardens
Comfortable Rooms with full
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situated. Proprietress personally
supervises the Kitchen.
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TO LET, at Hanne Road, from
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room with kitchen. Apply to Box
82, THE CHINA PRESS.
8329-J-8

TO LET for one or two persons,
well-furnished room with full
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\$60 month. Apply to Box 76,
THE CHINA PRESS.
8322-J-12

23, North Szechuen Road. Well-
furnished rooms to let, large and
small, excellent table. Moderate
price.
8309-J-11

AN OPPORTUNITY to bache-
lors is afforded by board and res-
idence in a flat situated in an excep-
tionally central, quiet, and select
location. Rates—\$90, \$100, and
\$110. Apply to Box No. 70, THE
CHINA PRESS.
8314-J-7

51 Boone Road, rooms to let,
furnished or unfurnished. Without
board.
8265-J-31

IN Hongkew mobliert zu vermiet-
en schoues Frontzimmer mit
verandah und anliegenden badezim-
mer. Apply to Box 53, TH
CHINA PRESS.
8270-J-6

19, North Szechuen Road, to let, a
whole flat, well-furnished; also one
small room. Excellent table.
8183-E.O.D.

DANCING

DANCING. Experienced teacher
will give lessons in Waltz, Hesita-
tion Waltz, One-step, Two-step,
and Fox Trot. Select evening
classes being formed. Apply to
Box 61, THE CHINA PRESS.
8302-J-9

YOUNG PROFESSOR of Irish,
Morris, and Highland dancing
wants schools and pupils, evenings.
Will also exchange for lessons in
French. Apply to Box 50, THE
CHINA PRESS.
8281-J-6

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls.
1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-
class real estate security. China
Realty Company, Ltd.
8278 J. 31

Exchange and Mart

VIOLIN (Stradivarius 1721),
owing to circumstances, is for sale.
Please apply to Box 79, THE
CHINA PRESS.
8325-J-6

WANTED TO BUY, a complete
cyclopaedia of Law and Procedure,
second-hand but in good condition.
Apply to Box 63, THE CHINA
PRESS.
8305-J-6

FOR SALE, a pair of thorough-
bred Japanese pups (Nagoya
Chins); male, seven months old,
female six months. Reasonable price
for the pair. To be seen at 35,
Boone Road.
8294-J-9

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, competent stenograph-
er and typist in import and export
firm; state age, experience, and
salary expected. Apply to Box 85,
THE CHINA PRESS.
8382-J-7

YOUNG LADY wanted for retail
store. Must be neat and of good
appearance. Apply to Box 86,
stating qualification and previous
experience, if any.
8334-J-7

WANTED, Chinese clerk with
knowledge of accounts, must be
quick at figures; good references.
Apply in own handwriting, to Box
66, THE CHINA PRESS.
8308

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION WANTED by a
Portuguese, as a clerk or general
office assistant. Hard worker; can
type fairly. No objection to out-
port. Moderate salary to start.
Please apply to Box 78, THE
CHINA PRESS.
8312-J-11

BOOKKEEPER (neutral) with
thorough knowledge of shipping,
insurance, codes, etc. First-class
references. Apply to Box 69, THE
CHINA PRESS.
8313-J-11

INSURANCE clerk desires extra
work after office hours, knowledge
of shipping, Customs work, Type-
writing work can be done at home
or any place required. Moderate
charge. Apply to Box 64, THE
CHINA PRESS.
8306-J-6

WANTED by a Chinese, position
as an invoice clerk; has good experi-
ence in typewriting and general
office work. Salary no object.
Please apply to Box 59, THE
CHINA PRESS.
8299-J-6

POSITION WANTED by a
young Chinese Gentleman with
experience as Store-keeper, Godown-
keeper, or Time-keeper. Please
apply to Box 462, THE CHINA
PRESS.
T.F.

HOUSES WANTED

FURNISHED HOUSE wanted by
an American family of two. French
or Western district. Apply to Box
82, THE CHINA PRESS.
8328-J-9

4 or 5-roomed (furnished or
unfurnished) house. Wanted
from 1st of February. State full
particulars to Box 74, THE
CHINA PRESS.
8321-J-6

WANTED, a six or seven-roomed,
furnished or unfurnished house;
preferably Western district. Apply,
stating rent, to Box 60, THE
CHINA PRESS.
8300-J-9

WANTED, a four-roomed house
in Western district. State price
and particulars to Box 65, THE
CHINA PRESS.
8307-J-8

WANTED, a four-roomed house
in Western district. State price
and particulars to Box 65, THE
CHINA PRESS.
8307-J-8

RICSHA, practically new,
owner leaving; ball-bearing, nickled
wheels; Dunlop tyres, never
punctured; folding, brass-tipped
shafts; very easy-running and com-
fortable; complete with covers,
pump, wrench, coolie water-proofs
and maker's guarantee, \$65. Call
4, Quinsan Gardens.
8323-J-6

FOR SALE. Excellent cross-
country pony for heavy weight,
splendid jumper. Apply to Box 81,
THE CHINA PRESS.
8327-J-12

TWO DACHSHUNDS (pup-
pies), purest breed for sale. Apply
to Box 71, THE CHINA PRESS.
8318-J-7